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Reg'd

THE SPHERE, OCTOBER 27, 1945
With which is incorporated "BLACK & WHITE" 1/6

THE SPHERE

Vol. CLXXXIII No. 2388 WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC OCTOBER 27 1945

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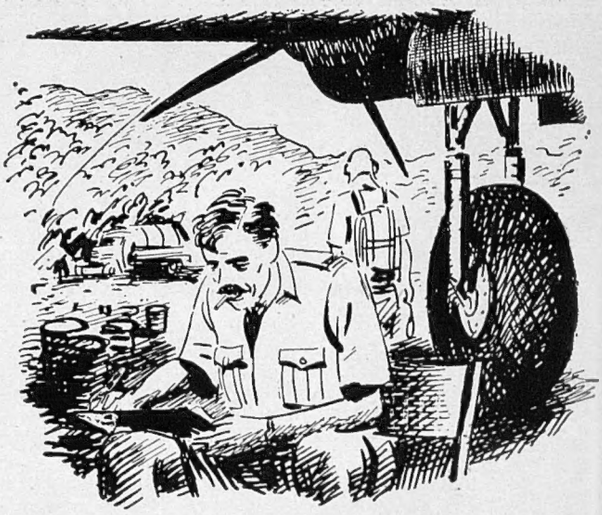

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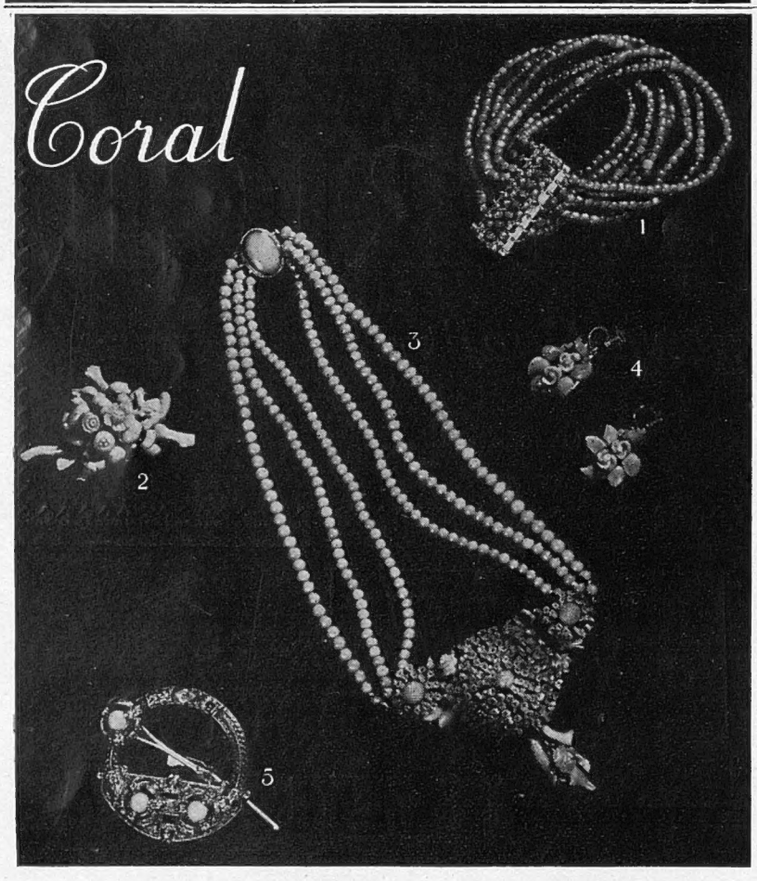

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PREPARED FROM PRIME RICH BEEF

Volume CLXXXIII No. 2388 The SPHERE, London, October 27, 1945

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

SHIPPING STRIKES AFFECT THE UNITED STATES: LIKE ENGLAND, THE NEW YORK WATERFRONT HAS BEEN TIED UP BY A DOCKERS' STRIKE, which has paralysed the harbour. It was the biggest in U.S. history

This view of the docks along the New York waterfront was taken from the air on October 4, when the berths were crowded with ocean-going merchantmen, liners and harbour tugs—all immobilised as the result of a four-day "walk-out" by 61,000 stevedores and dock hands. This sudden strike, which completely paralysed the traffic in the harbour, was the biggest in American labour history and the nation's first serious maritime trouble in ten years. Nine troopships which were being prepared for a return to Europe, to pick up American soldiers, were among the vessels stranded in the harbour. At the time of the "walk-out," 100 foreign and American ships were in port

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Mr. Churchill's Mind.—

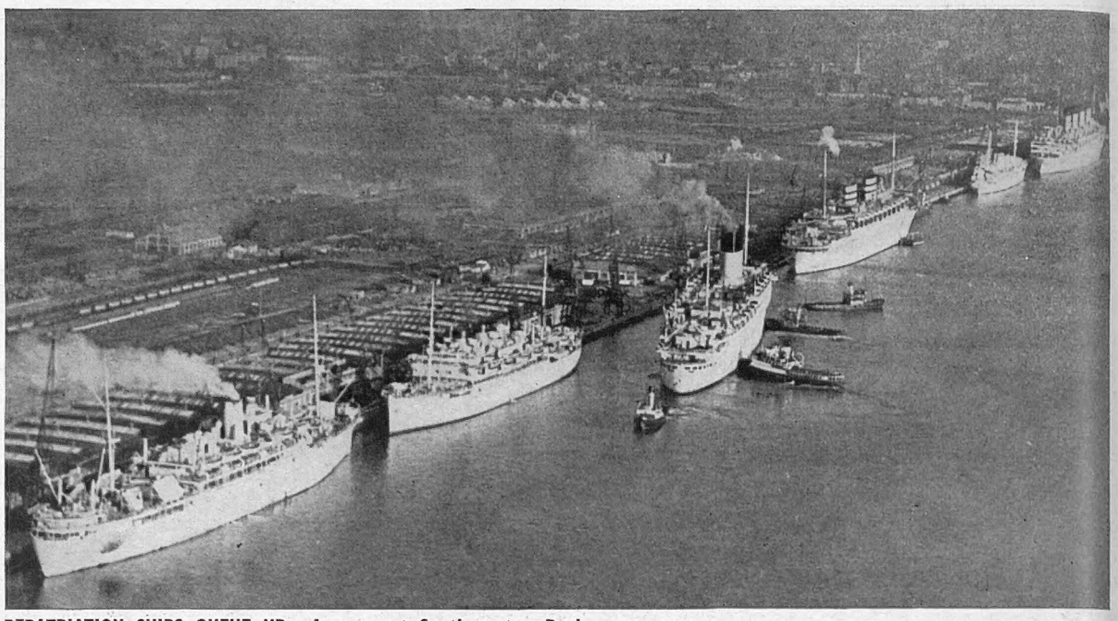
I was glad to hear Mr. Churchill's slow, deliberate oratory on the air again. It seemed to me that his Woodford speech told us more about his private thoughts on past and present events than hearsay and stable chat have been able to do. He admitted frankly his disappointment and, I think, surprise at the landslide of his followers. A big-minded man can conceal all trace of personal grievance; or almost all. Churchill is first a patriot. For some years he believed that he could help Britain as nobody else could. He was right then. He believes it is still true that his influence with the personalities of the other big Allied Powers could still resolve deadlocks and smooth the way to peace. The electorate thought otherwise, and may think so still. Mr. Churchill wonders if it is so. The greatness of England is his prime cause, now as ever. He fears lest our rewon influence in Europe and the world should decline with the worsening of our economic position. Nothing will persuade him that a return to party politics can achieve what National Government could achieve to save our political influence from decline and to restore our economic resources. Nothing can persuade him that the Empire is not the loser by the loss of so much experience gained, at such a cost, by the displaced members of his Cabinet. Inasmuch as the World War was largely won by the personal contacts (insisted on chiefly by Churchill) between the then Big Three, his rightness of opinion is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

A Large Indictment.—

Before November 20, when the Nuremberg trials may open, the accused must prepare their defences to the most long, elaborate and unique indictment ever drawn up in the history of criminal procedure. As the undergraduate said to his examiner who stated the grounds for ploughing him: "It isn't law; it isn't equity; so it must be jurisprudence." And, indeed, this mass trial breaks new ground in legal procedure. It is going to make world history, and, to achieve its purpose, the indictment is a curious mélange of law and politics which compounds the international political jurisprudence of to-morrow—the philosophy of human law or "humanity," in every sense of the term. That prospect alone were enough to daunt the draftsmen, the counsel, the accused and their advisers. But the composition of the courts—jurists practising a half-dozen different legal procedures—doubles and trebles the difficulties of all. You may draft with anxious and long care a novel indictment, but you can hardly concrete an agreed and totally new procedure at the same time. It takes generations of practice and precept and precedent to build up a system, and it takes as long to abandon it by consent. It is well that our legal pundits warn us not to expect a quick decision; tell us adroitly that justice hurried is justice marred. (Pundits will say anything!) We must not bank on receiving Goering's head on a charger as a Christmas present. I can understand why Funk burst into tears on glancing at the indictment. Sir Edward Coke and his great successors would have done no less.

On the Credit Side.—

Robinson Crusoe had a method of boosting his philosophical morale by means of a rough balance-casting: "I have been thrown up on a dreadful, desolate island infested with savages and wild beasts. . . . *But* my life was most miraculously preserved from shipwreck." We might do worse than follow his example, especially as it is the present fashion of the Press and B.B.C. to splash the black colour about and ca'canny with the rosier hues.



REPATRIATION SHIPS QUEUE UP: A scene at Southampton Docks. An aerial view which gives an idea of the speed and determination with which the problem of the repatriation of British troops from the Far East is being tackled. In this picture a line of six repatriation ships is seen at Southampton Docks. They are taking part in the Atlantic shuttle service—taking back home Allied troops from this country and bringing back British soldiers on the last stage of their journey from the Far East. The ships, from left to right, are—*Carthage*, *Llangibby Castle*, *Pasteur*, *Nieuw Amsterdam*, *Ava* and the *Aquitania*

Well, we do seem to be living on a rather desolate island, too, and to be surrounded by savages and wild beasts. But, to date, our lives have been miraculously preserved; and while there is life, there is hope. There are some fairly hopeful features which are crowded out of the day's catalogue of horror and failure. There are, for instance, in session in Canada a number of resolute representatives of a score of nations, big and small, grappling with the problems of food for all and freedom at least from fear of hunger. A frightful problem to solve, but every one of the Committee means business and is inspired with determination. Here, in Britain, we are *still* spending about £10,000,000 a day on "war" or "mopping-up" operations; but Mr. Dalton has definitely promised to unearth the Geddes Axe and invite the Service Departments to take down from their office walls the "money no object" slogan; so we may perhaps look forward to some reductions in this daily outlay by next year. At the moment, the Service departments, for example, appear to requisition new premises as fast as they "release" others. The Admiralty is remarkable for this practice. Our new Government have shown other hopeful signs that they realise that money is not unlimited and that they will not be dictated to by their rank and file or by T.U.C. blacklegs. We were cheated of summer in the south, *but* we have just enjoyed a month of almost idyllic weather whereby we have cheated winter and got the farms and gardens in good shape and very forward. Then the great Dominions continue to treat us like brothers in the matter of food gifts, and there are hopes of sympathetic treatment of our economic plight in Washington. And the United Nations' War Criminal trials have positively begun. At least, the major criminals know the charges to be preferred against them at Nuremberg. It is a very hasty and haphazard balance sheet; but, if the credit side be much lighter than the debit, still there *is* a credit side. A painful inch is being gained, here and there.

A Peace Parliament.—

A correspondent, commenting on my recent note on a new world peace authority to take the place of a big-three (or big-five) dictatorship, suggests a tentative place for a really representative and (in the pure sense) democratic peace Parliament. His plan embraces an Upper and a Lower House, with ultimate powers and functions differing somewhat from the British pattern before the Parliament Bill. His "Upper House" in the new Peace Parliament would consist of Britain, America and Russia, with two votes each; and France and China with one each. His "Lower House" would comprise Poland, Australia, Canada (four votes each), Czechoslovakia, Holland, Norway, Greece, South Africa (three votes each), Belgium, Yugoslavia and India (two votes each), Brazil (one vote). The Upper House's function would be to make decisions on each question on the agenda and to refer these decisions to the Lower House for discussion and for agreement or amendment. Amendments would then presumably return to the Upper House for further consideration and decision. It is fair to say that some such plan would provide a more real and a fairer democratic method of thrashing out the best possible compromises, and, if successful *ad hoc*, might well form (with later additions) a sound basis for a New League. There are, of course, a number of likely criticisms of the voting powers, the composition and the functions, of each proposed House. The broad plan is not lacking in imagination and practical politics. It is at least safe to say that the *Big Three* notion is generally regarded to-day as moribund and out-moded. It has been tried and has failed.

True or False? A Dilemma.

—The cutting quoted below appeared in an evening paper: "In an effort to solve the secret of the atomic bomb Russians are offering lucrative positions to German scientific experts and have painstakingly crated and shipped to Russia all the equipment left in Berlin's Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, even the sweepings, a responsible source in Vienna disclosed to-day. Quoting a high-ranking German scientist whom he knew in peacetime, the source stated that attractive offers had been made to German atom and rocket experts and 'many have accepted.' The Germans were not being forced to go to Russia, but in many cases the offers were so dazzling that they could not refuse." If it be true, it is something more than disquieting. It is positively terrifying. It conjures up ideas of new groupings for the Atomic World War; no less. The Russians have a perfect right to use German plant and blue-prints, and to press into service German scientists under her control, if she can. The idea of offering these people "dazzling bribes" is so contrary to Stalin's public announcements as to Russia's attitude towards Fascism ("Death to the invader") as to leave us gasping. We are beginning to wonder whether anything said by Stalin before Germany was brought to her knees meant anything at all. I am one of those who believe that the secrets of the atomic bomb should have been instantly shared with Russia, on a basis of prudence and common sense only, and without considering higher motives. It was not done. It is too late now. If this cutting speaks truth, Russia will not pause until she has the secret process, and with knobs on. If it is false (and I hope it is), then I should like to add to the list of major criminals overdue for trial by the Allies (including Russia), the original source of the canard. For he has thrown an outsize spanner into the coughing machinery of world peace.

An Idea I Favour.—

Heligoland is to be used as a range for experimental bombing. Imprimis, this island fortress and thorn in our side is to be used to settle, what the late war did not settle, the question of the efficacy of our then bombs to penetrate the concrete of the U-boat pens—to-day, no doubt, in the atom age, an academic or antiquarian problem only. But I like the idea, and suggest that it might be extended. How much more sensible, for example, to blast a part of Germany in the cause of military research than, say, the lovely coasts of Pembrokeshire or Dorset. And how logical and shrewd it would be to extend the notion and to blast totally out of existence with the atomic bomb those little geographical and political thorns in our flesh which have been for generations the causes and the "headaches" of war. That is no new idea *in war*. The Nazis tried thus to liquidate Malta, and had similar designs on Gibraltar. We could all of us make "a little list" of suitable plague spots better eliminated, small and very large. It is not often that the chance comes to us in time of peace, deliberately and without opposition, one by one to pick out and destroy in the flames the thorns that have so long in our troubled history festered in our flesh. But my own "little list" (I make no doubt) is for the moment better left unprinted.

Lord Alanbrooke.—

Sir Alan Brooke has created a new precedent, and most ingeniously. He has followed, and improved on, Lord Noel-Buxton's plan for a title. When peerages ceased to be based on territorial influence, new peers, and especially those whose "names made news," became anxious to preserve the news-value of their names. They realised that nobody has the slightest recollection nowadays of the surname of a new peer who takes a place-name title. His name (and fame) are lost. There were already in existence Lords Brooke (variously spelt), and Sir Alan accordingly has devised a happy portmanteau which will preserve his fame. He was lucky in the possession of a sweet symphony of Christian and surnames. It would not suit all title-seekers. Lord Alanbrooke is as pretty and romantic as Lord Allanwater. But Lord Jaxeely or Lord Billbrass wouldn't have done at all.

THE OLD STAGER

THE INDICTMENT OF THE NAZI CRIMINALS IN BERLIN

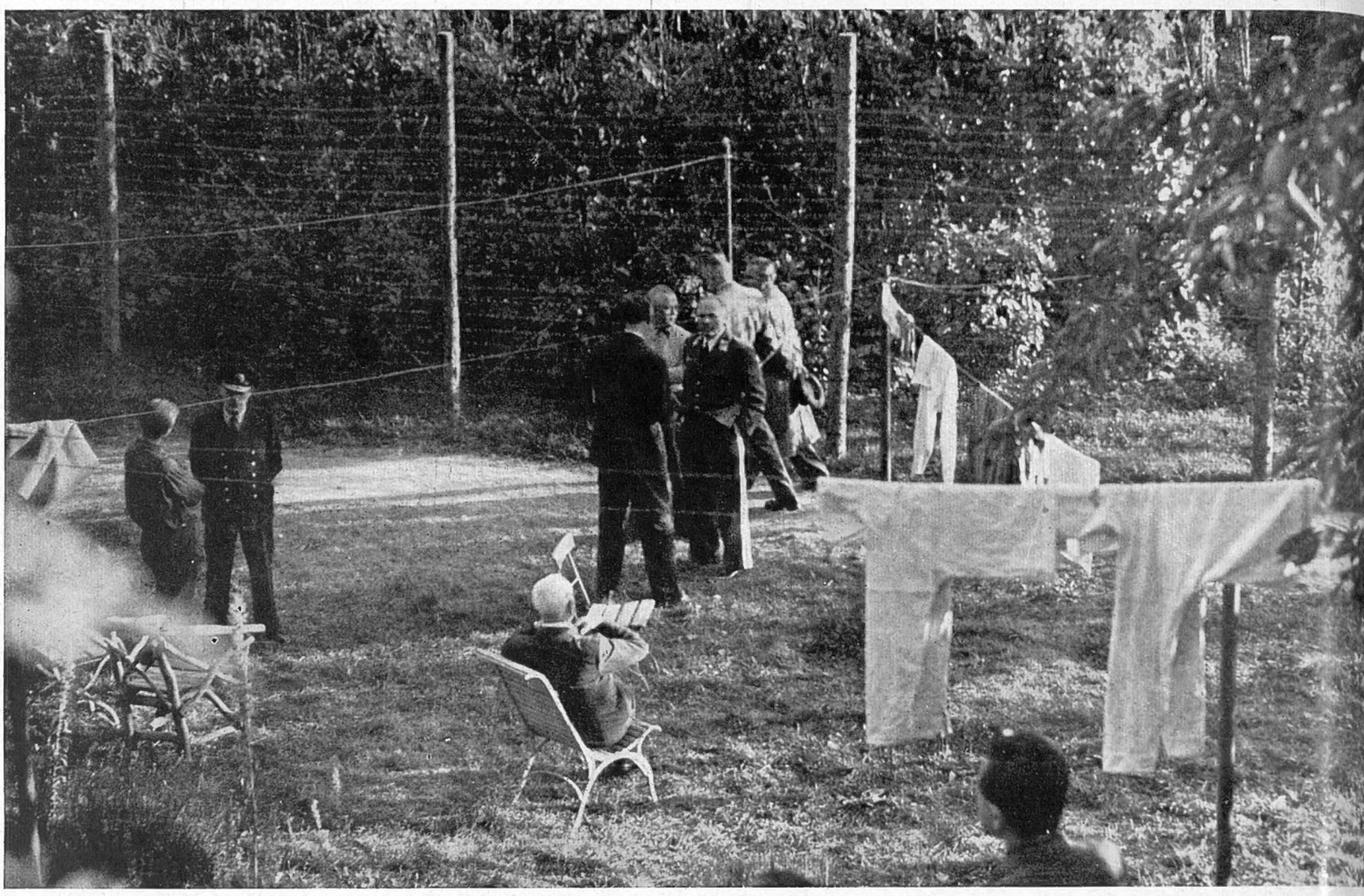
The British Prosecutors at the Tribunal

This was the scene at the first public session of the International Military Tribunal, held in the old Central Appeal Court in Berlin on October 18. Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C., the British Attorney-General, is here reading the indictment of the Nazis, prior to the opening of the trials at Nuremberg next month. With him are the other British prosecutors, Mr. Elwyn Jones, M.P. (on left), and Lieut.-Colonel M. Griffith Jones, M.C. (on right—the only official at the session in uniform). It is expected that the Nuremberg trials will open within thirty days of the serving of the indictments on the German war criminals. The day following this meeting, Sir Hartley Shawcross left for Nuremberg, with other members of the British prosecution, to inspect arrangements for the trial. He then returned to England

THE REAPPEARANCE OF MR. CHURCHILL

To Receive the Freedom of Woodford, at the Bancroft School, on Woodford Green

Mr. Winston Churchill was accompanied by his wife when he went to Woodford on Saturday last to receive the Freedom of the Borough which he now represents in Parliament. It is reported that the former Prime Minister spoke with his usual vigour and eloquence, and appeared to have recovered from his recent indisposition. The Freedom was bestowed in the Great Hall of the historic Bancroft School: in the picture above, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill are walking through the school grounds to the Hall amidst a crowd of cheering scholars. Since his resignation, Mr. Churchill has made but few public appearances: on this occasion, however, he referred to the break-up of the Coalition Government and to his own "dismissal" at the General Election. He declared that he had looked forward to throwing all his strength into the problems of peace, and shared "with many people deep anxiety about the future"

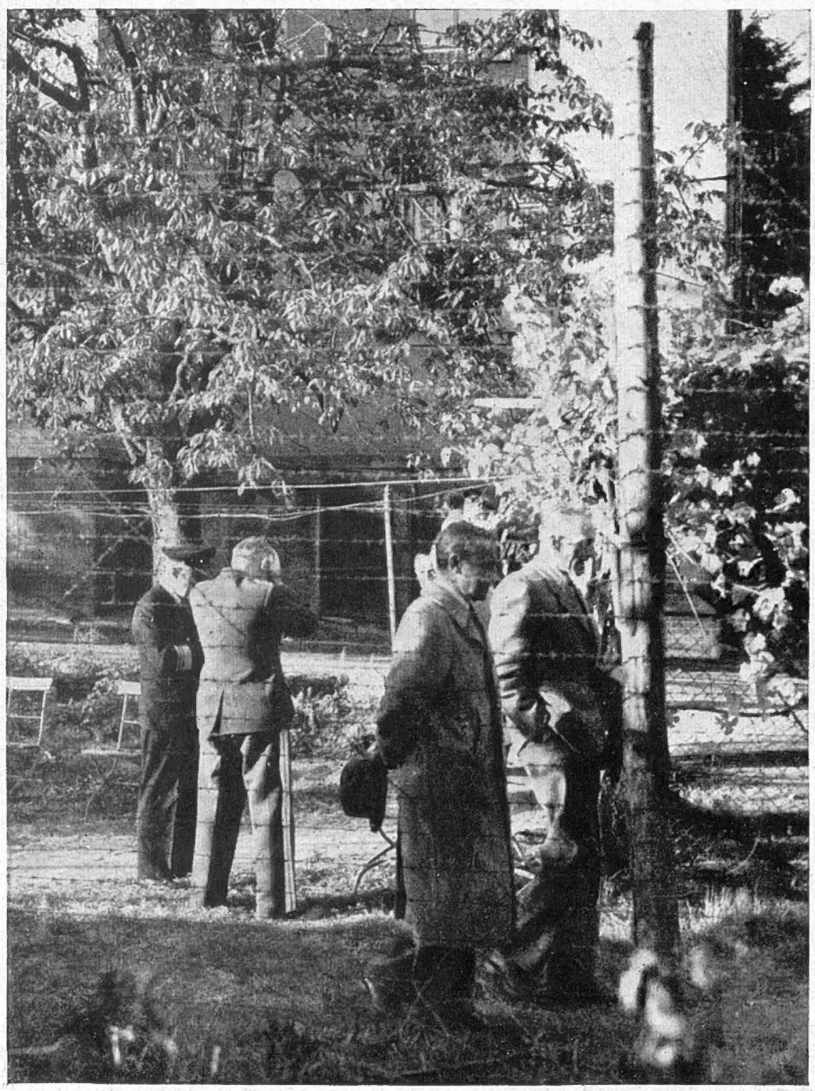


IN THE GARDEN OF THE HOUSE AT OBERUSEL, WHERE SEVERAL OF THE NAZI WAR CRIMINALS WERE HELD FOR INTERROGATION BEFORE BEING SENT OFF TO NUREMBERG FOR THE FORTHCOMING TRIALS. Kesselring, chief of the prisoners, is seen in the centre of this view (with hands in pockets), talking to a fellow-Nazi. With him are other high-ranking officials and diplomats and industrialists of the Nazi Party

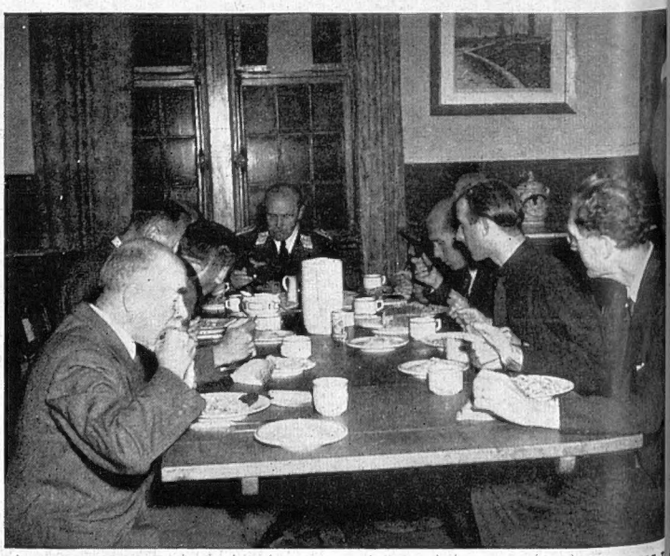
A PEEP AT THE DETAINED NAZI WAR-LORDS

In Their Camp near Frankfurt

In the tree-shaded grounds of a former home for retired school-teachers at Oberusel, near Frankfurt, high-ranking Nazis — war criminals, scientists, diplomats, financiers, industrialists and witnesses—have been assembled for interrogation from detention camps throughout the European theatre. Some of the prisoners, such as Kesselring, Dr. Schacht, Franz Xavier Schwarz, Sr., Herman Thermann and others, whose "grillings" have been completed, were removed to Nuremberg on October 8, to await the War Criminals Trials due to open shortly. The indictment was made public at the end of last week, and is a formidable document which shows the extent of Nazi infa... One of the projects near complet... at Oberusel is a 12,000 word c... history of Hitler alone, based ... the reports of his doctors. T... élite of the 225 classified ... criminals and detainees have b... living apart; the others have b... housed in wooden cell-blocks in ... main camp



WALKING AND TALKING BEHIND THE BARBED WIRE IN THE GROUNDS OF THE HOUSE NEAR FRANKFURT: Kesselring is seen again (with hands to his head), talking to a very high German naval officer



KESSELRING, AS THE HIGHEST-RANKING PRISONER, SITS AT THE HEAD OF ... TABLE in the dining-room of the house where he and other ... criminals were confined at Oberusel. The prisoners received two m... a day, which they shared communally

R. HJALMAR HORACE GREELEY SCHACHT, MASTER-MIND BEHIND NAZI FINANCE, AND A MAJOR WAR CRIMINAL, about to pull his fur collar up to hide his face. He did not want to be photographed! Dr. Schacht, the wily, now says that if he had a gun he would shoot Goering; and if he thought Hitler still lived, he would shoot him too! He was sent from Oberusel to Nuremberg for trial on October 8

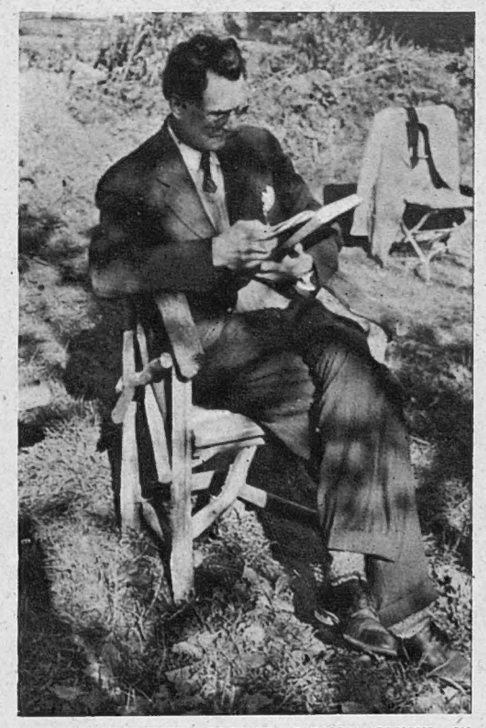
A CLOSE-UP OF FIELD-MARSHAL ALBERT KESSELRING, the Nazi General, before he was sent from the camp near Frankfurt to Nuremberg

DR. WILHELM STUCKART, WHO JOINED THE NAZI PARTY IN 1922. He was twice imprisoned by the French for opposition in the Rhineland, but later was made the judge in that Province. He has also been Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior. Stuckart is here sitting in his cell in the Interrogation Centre. Allied airmen were at one time detained for questioning in these same cells

ANZ XAVIER SCHWARZ, TREASURER OF THE NAZI PARTY (on left), talking with his son in the camp at Oberusel. Young Franz has been "taking care" of his father during detention. Schwarz has now been sent to Nuremberg to take his place in the dock at the forthcoming trials

RITTER VON EPP, REICHSLEITER, OR GOVERNOR, OF BAVARIA, who is said to have started Hitler in his political career, basks in the October sunshine in the grounds of Camp Sibert, in Oberusel. He spread his handkerchief over his face when he saw the cameraman approach: but his little pup—lying by his side—registered no objection at having his picture taken

RMAN THERMANN, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE ARGENTINE, has grown a beard in captivity. He is here eating his supper in the Schoolteachers' Home near Frankfurt, prior to being sent for trial to Nuremberg on October 8



DR. HANS BORCHER, FORMER GERMAN CONSUL IN NEW YORK, whiles away his time reading in the backyard of the former Schoolteachers' Home, now known as Camp Sibert

MAJOR-GENERAL WARLIMONT, WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES. He was an Artillery General, and a member of the Nazi War Council. He was present at the attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, 1944. He is now in Nuremberg awaiting trial along with the rest of the Nazi leaders, whose indictment is now ready

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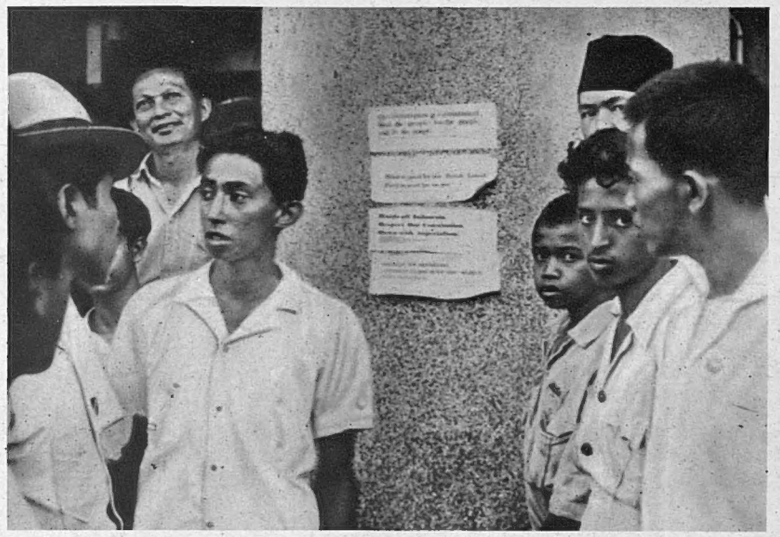
THIS ANGRY WORLD

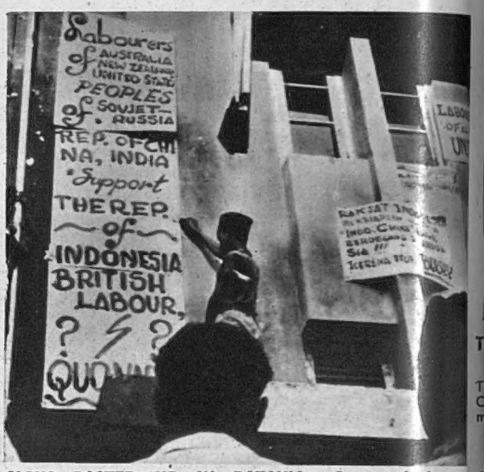
Scenes of Strikes, and Conflicts, and Rebellion from Two Hemispheres



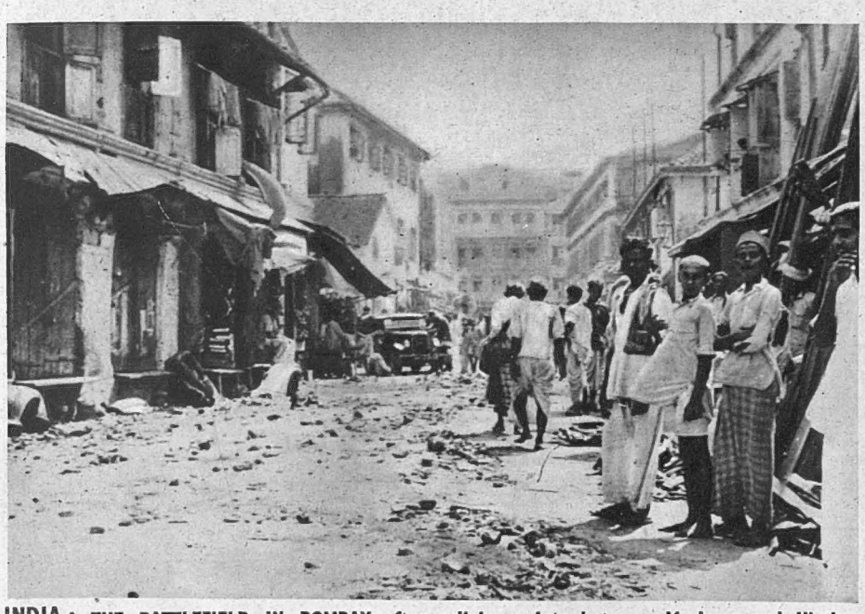
JAVA : INDONESIANS READING NOTICES PASTED UP OUTSIDE THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE run by the insurgents in the capital city of Batavia. One of the notices reads : " What is good for the British Labour Party is good for us too "

A SCENE IN A BATAVIA SUBURB : A lorry load National Party followers whipping up enthusi among the crowds of natives

DURING THE REVOLT IN JAVA THIS WAS A DAILY SCENE IN THE SUBURBS OF BATAVIA : The red and white banners of the insurgents were flown everywhere. The situation in Java, one of the most important of the Dutch East Indies' possessions, has been serious. The Jap surrender was immediately followed by rioting on the part of the Indonesians who no longer wish to remain under Dutch government. At first the number of Allied and Dutch troops on the island was small—and the Jap garrisons did little to maintain order. But now reinforcements have arrived, and others are on their way to settle the situation and quiet the native population



SIGNS PASTED UP IN BATAVIA : Some of them re " Wharf labourers of Australia, New Zealand, U.S Soviet Russia, China, India, come to the help of Indonesians "



INDIA : THE BATTLEFIELD IN BOMBAY after religious riots between Moslems and Hindus. The centre of Bombay was the scene of the last outbreak of religious rioting between Hindus and Moslems. In the narrow thoroughfare seen above one of the bitterest fights took place ; this picture was taken on the day following the " battle " : it shows the street littered with rocks and broken bottles which were used as weapons in the brawls during which several people were killed. Nobody dared pick up the rocks for fear of inciting further rioting. The picture on the right shows the Hindu " Round Temple " where much of the worst fighting took place. Enraged Moslems did their utmost to extinguish the Holy Fire which burned in the Temple. Although this scene, taken on the following morning, looks peaceful enough, many people were killed here—but the Temple fire still burned

THE HINDU " ROUND TEMPLE " IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, around w **much of the worst fighting took place : many people were ki at this spot. This picture was taken the day after the riot**

ARGENTINA : FEDERAL POLICE IN PLAIN CLOTHES THROW TEAR-GAS GRENADES through the gates of the University of Buenos Aires in an attempt to break up a blockade formed by the students in the building. The latter were demonstrating against the Military Government of former Vice-President Colonel Juan Peron

POLICE IN THE PROVINCE OF SANTE FE ARREST A STUDENT of the University of Litoral, as violence breaks out in the strike of 30,000 students of Argentina during the revolt which culminated in the downfall of Colonel Peron on October 12

THE FALLEN DICTATOR OF ARGENTINA—Colonel Juan Peron, friend of Mussolini and Hitler

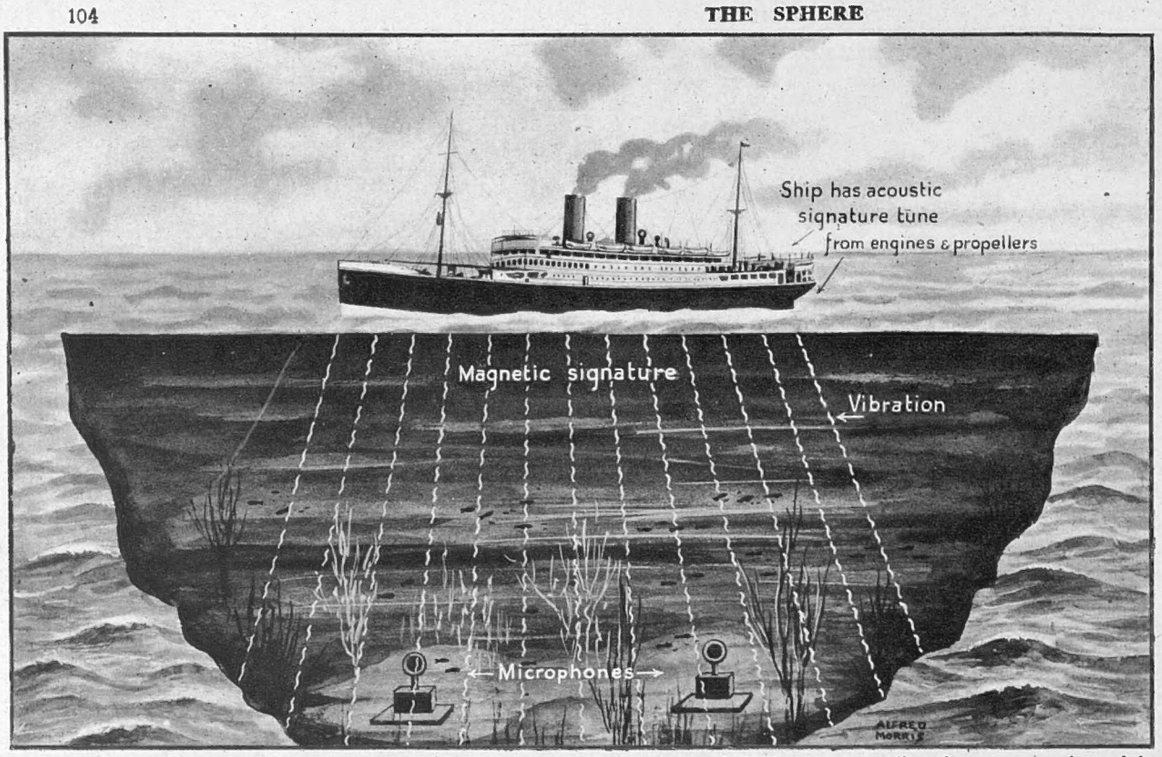
STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES look out from the college grounds on October 7, following a night of blockade in which they locked themselves in the buildings

The whole of Argentina has been in a turmoil over a period of some days, as a struggle was waged between the Army and Colonel Juan Peron, Dictator of the country. On October 12 the Dictator-Vice-President was arrested following a series of mass demonstrations demanding the restoration of democratic liberties. He was at first reported to have fled the country after his own Army rose against him ; but later was reported to be a prisoner on an Argentinian island

CUBA : STUDENTS IN THE CAPITAL STAGE A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. Apparently the administration of President Grau San Martin is unpopular with large sections of the Cuban people. Students demonstrating against the Government on October 4 commandeered street cars in Havana with which to block the principal streets against the police. The latter were powerless to prevent the students from cutting the electric cables and removing the direction signs from the front of the cars. This picture was taken at Havana's Central Park

DETROIT : AN INJURED STRIKER is carried away by his friends, who are protesting vigorously to a policeman on the right of the picture. The striker was one of two men injured during a labour clash with the police outside the Northern School in the great car-manufacturing city

NEW YORK : BUSES ARE SLOWED DOWN BY ANGRY STRIKERS. Crowds of would-be riders on Fifth Avenue buses are here thronging Fifth Avenue as fully-crowded buses stop as they proceed under a "Slow down" brought about by the drivers. This demonstration was the climax of months of wrangling between the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and the local transport workers' Union over the question of the one-man operation of buses



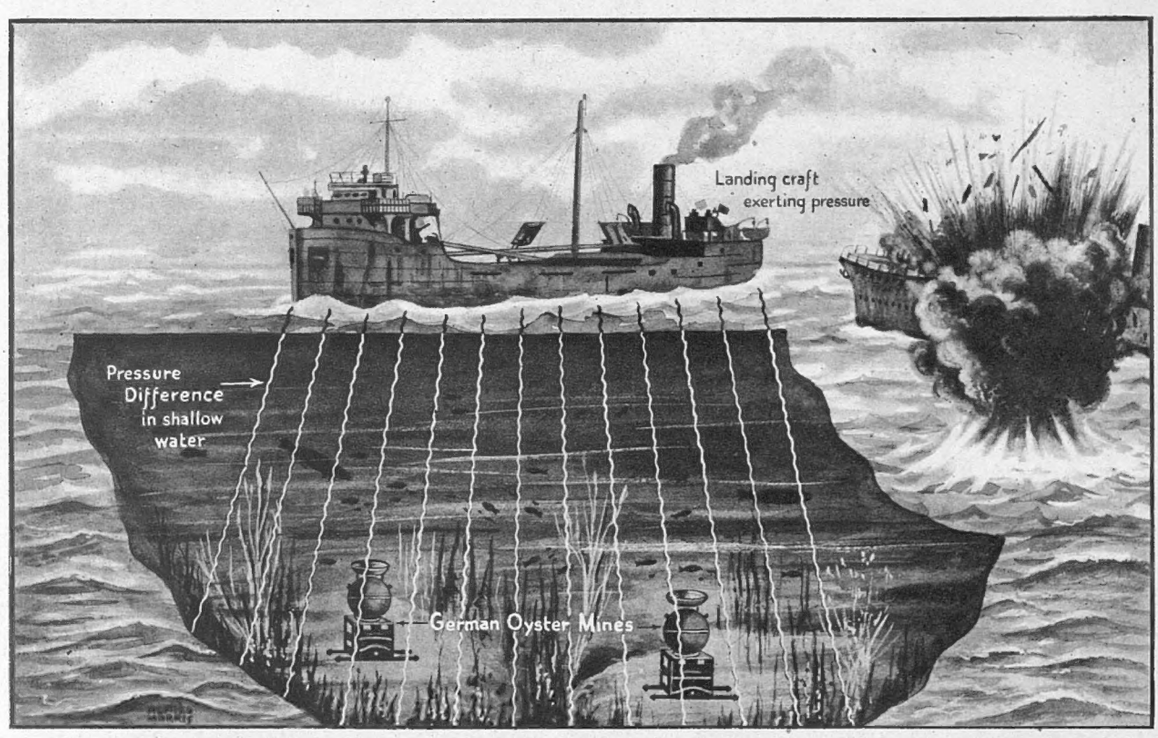
HOW THE GERMAN ACOUSTIC MINE WAS DEFEATED. Every ship has an acoustic "signature tune": these were registered by means of microphones at the bottom of the sea. When the Germans began their acoustic campaign, their mines were exploded as a result of our previous experiments and recordings—*Drawing by A. Morris*

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

Used During the War by Germany and by the Allies

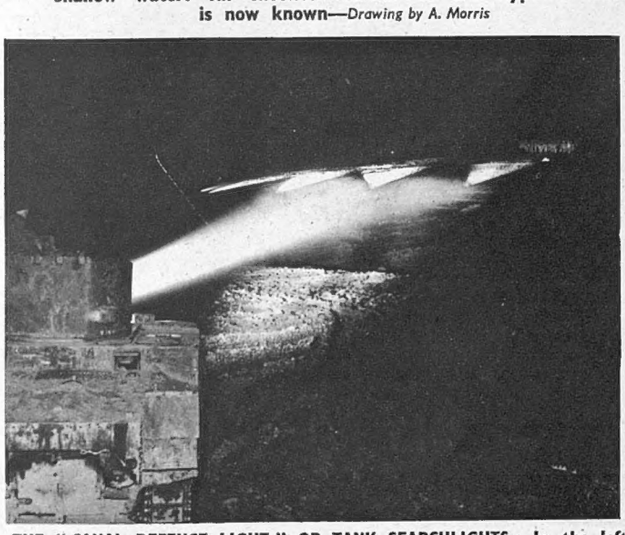
Before the Germans began their acoustic mine campaign against British shipping, experts in this country had already completed devices to counter it. Every ship has a "signature tune," produced by the noise of its engines and propellers: records of these were made by means of microphones suspended at the bottom of the main ship channel in the Clyde. From these, our scientists had deduced the most likely frequency to be employed in the German mine. The way in which the mines were swept was to make a loud noise under water: a device incorporating an electric hammer hitting a diaphragm was soon contrived and put into service, and the mines were exploded by this means before any real damage could be wrought. In addition to the acoustic mine, the Germans also prepared an acoustic torpedo—the "Gnat"—whose purpose it was to *follow* ships at sea and explode them. This was withdrawn quite early in the war owing to its consistent failure.

After the Normandy landings, a quite new type of mine was brought into action by the Germans: it was then thought to be incapable of being swept. This was the "oyster," which was detonated by the change in pressure under a ship steaming in shallow water. Although it could not then be swept, British scientists have since discovered a way of dealing with it directly. Throughout the war Britain and her Allies had an agreement not to employ this type against the enemy, although one such device had already been perfected in this country

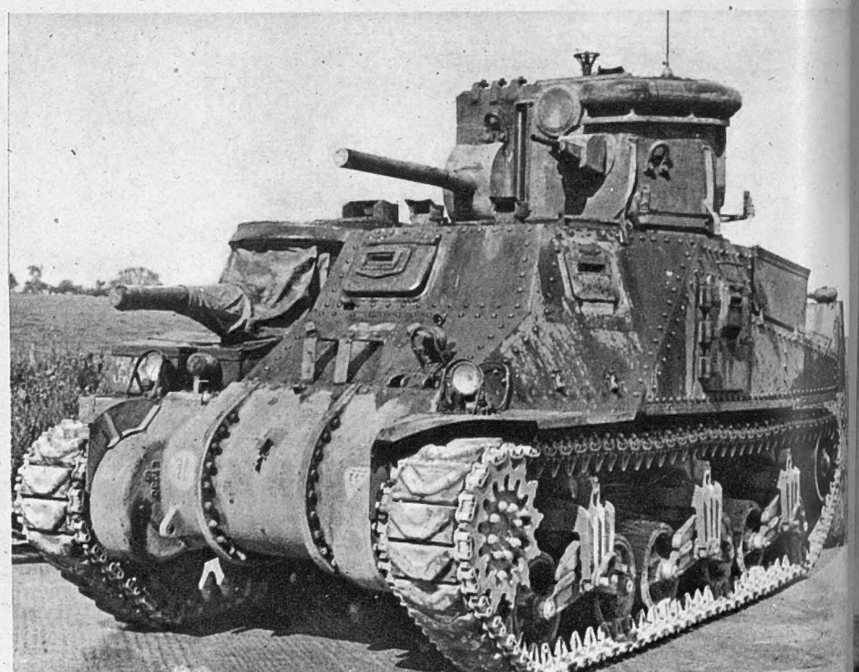


HOW THE "OYSTER MINE" OF THE GERMANS OPERATED: It was detonated by the change in pressure under a ship steaming in shallow water. An effective counter to this type of mine is now known—*Drawing by A. Morris*

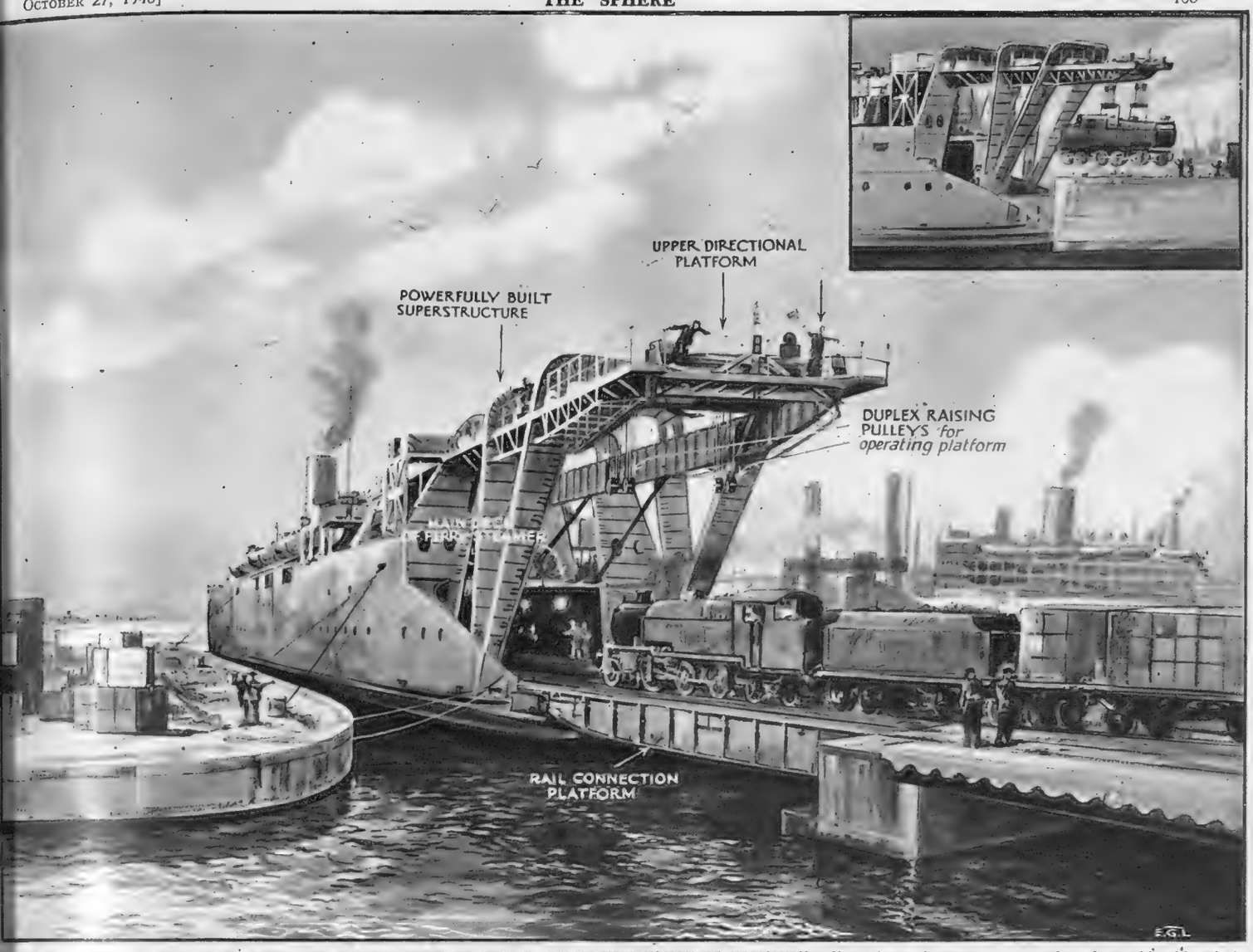
Below—The story of another well-kept British war secret has now been revealed—that of the Canal Defence Light. "C.D.L." was the name given to a several-candle-power searchlight fitted into the turrets of British and American tanks. This light was projected through a narrow slot, producing a flat beam of roughly fantail shape which could cover a frontage of about 350 yards at 1,000-yards range. This beam would seek out an enemy retreating or advancing at night, and enable aimed fire to be carried on throughout the twenty-four hours. American and British C.D.L. units went to France shortly before the break-out from the Normandy bridgehead



THE "CANAL DEFENCE LIGHT," OR TANK SEARCHLIGHTS: In the left foreground is an American Grant tank fitted with a special C.D.L. turret, from which the searchlight is shining with a flat, fan-tailed beam. In the background across the valley can be seen a troop of similar tanks deployed in line abreast, also with their searchlights shining

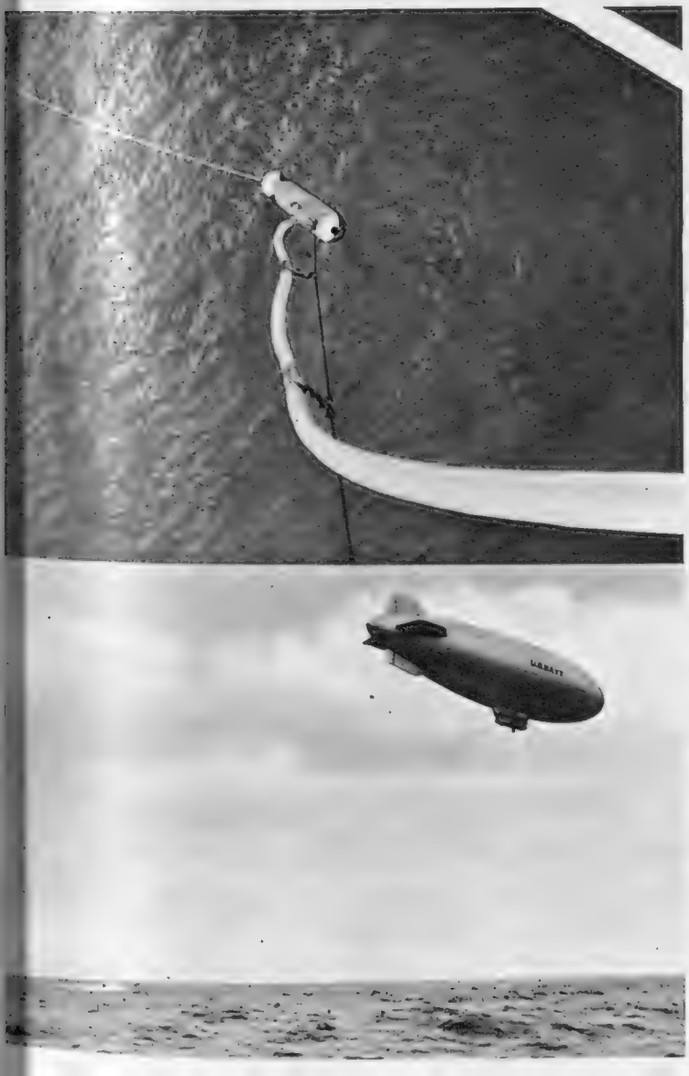


***Below*—A FRONT VIEW OF AN AMERICAN GRANT TANK FITTED WITH A SPECIAL BRITISH C.D.L. TURRET: The latter mounts a dummy anti-tank gun, by the side of which can be seen the vertical slot through which the searchlight operates. There is also an effective 7·92-mm. Besa machine-gun. Below the turret to the right of the tank, in the sponson, is a 75-mm. dual-purpose gun**



THE WARTIME FERRY BUILT TO HURRY ALLIED ROLLING-STOCK TO FRANCE AFTER THE INVASION OF NORMANDY: How the trains were run on board on this side of the Channel, and how they were unloaded on the French side by powerful cranes on the ship—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

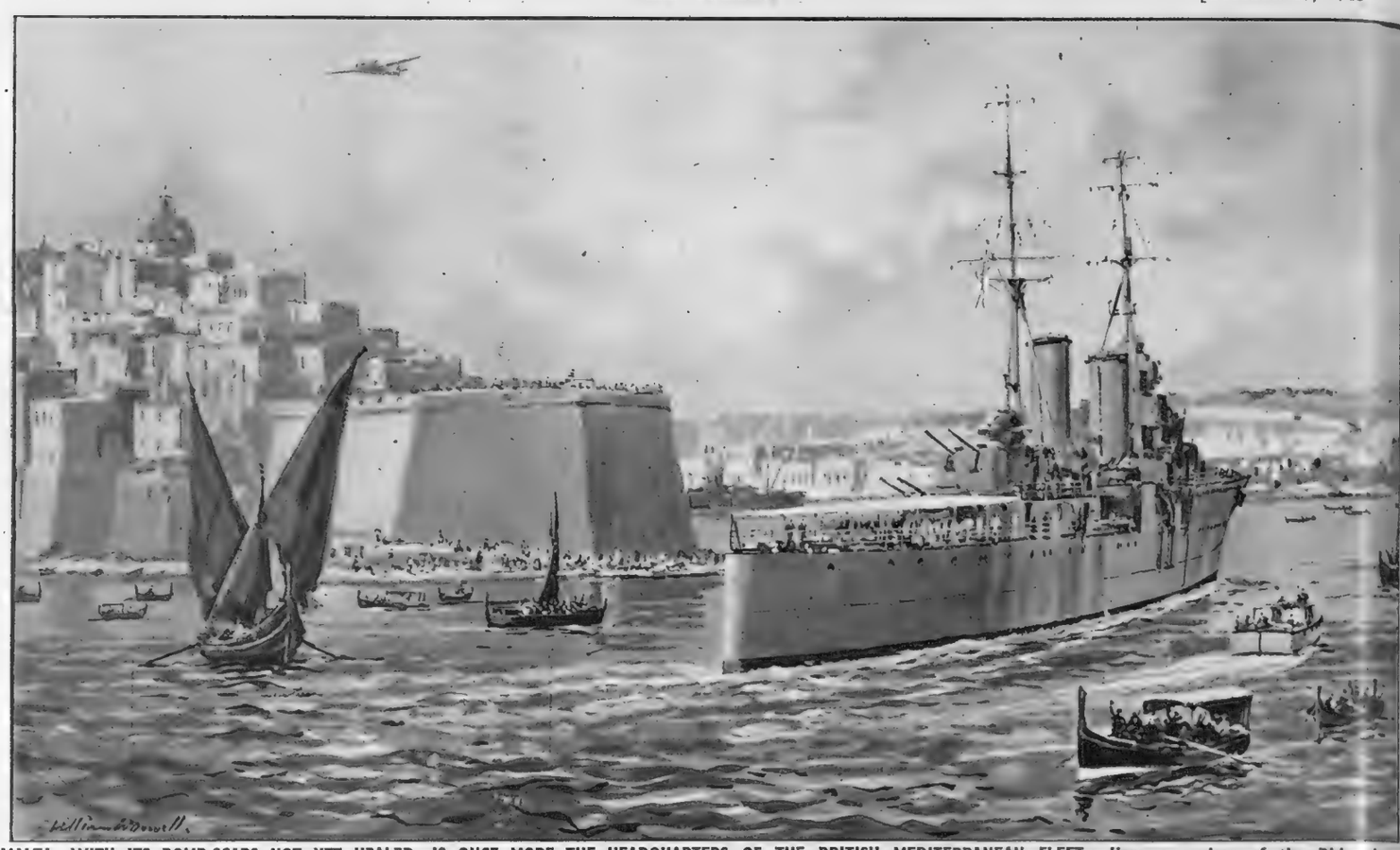
The need for locomotives and other rolling-stock was at one time so urgent for the purpose of backing-up the forward movements of the Allies in France that special train ferries had to be designed and constructed to meet the special needs of the moment. The chief consideration was that railway terminals on the French side of the Channel were frequently found to be damaged by bombing. The task of loading the ferry steamer at the British end was simple enough with the aid of a special "bridge" which could be lowered into position by twin cable pulleys. This, however, could only be used effectively at certain French ports: at others the state of the quay-sides required some other method. The stern portion of the ferry steamer was therefore built out with massive superstructure, carrying crane gantrys, which could overhang the quayside. The locomotive could be brought to the stern of the ferry from its main hold and deposited bodily on the quay. This method is shown in the inset of the above drawing. These special Hampden Train Ferries were designed from 1942 onward, although the actual fitting-up had to be left to the last possible moment, as the vessels to be transformed were engaged on operational service. Tank landing ships were also converted into ferry craft



***On left*—AN EXPERIMENT BY AN AMERICAN NAVAL BLIMP in picking up ballast without alighting:** This experiment to pick up water ballast from Lake Erie has been in progress for some time. Any lighter-than-air craft grows lighter as it consumes fuel, and various devices have been resorted to to counter-balance this. The present experiments a redesigned to pump water from the ocean while the airship is in flight, thereby recovering enough weight in ballast to balance the weight of the petrol consumed. A small electric pump was installed inside a "fish" towed by the airship, the towing-line serving also as a hose line and a conduit for the electrical connection. In the upper picture is seen the hose attached to the cable through which water is pumped to be used as ballast. In the lower picture, at the extreme bottom left, the water is seen being churned up by the "fish" as it is towed along by the airship

A UNIQUE AIRCRAFT, WHICH IS BOTH JET-PROPELLED AND PROPELLER-PROPELLED: This is the "Fireball," a carrier-borne aircraft of the American Navy

It combines in one and the same plane both a conventional propeller-operating engine and a jet-power plant. The speed with both plants working has not yet been given. The plane—officially known as the FR-1—carries four ·50-calibre machine-guns, two 1,000-lb. bombs, and can be fitted for rocket-firing. This stern-on view shows the exhaust of the jet motor, while in the front can be seen the three-bladed propeller of the more conventional power plant



MALTA, WITH ITS BOMB-SCARS NOT YET HEALED, IS ONCE MORE THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET: Here a cruiser of the Dido class is entering the Grand Harbour, again filled with native craft and surrounded by the joyful and cheering Maltese

TWO NAVAL DRAWINGS from the MEDITERRANEAN

By The Sphere's Special Artist, William McDowell

Amid the many disturbing items of news from all parts of Europe, there are one or two announcements which reflect a pleasing resumption of pre-war conditions. Amongst these is the recent official statement that the Mediterranean British naval headquarters has been moved from the Royal Palace at Caserta, near Naples, to its historic base at Malta. In addition to the coming and going of naval craft, there has been a return of naval personnel to their former offices—where these still exist. The heavy bombing of Valetta and the surrounding areas naturally affected everyone, but the work of clearance, repair and reconstruction is going steadily on. Thousands of W.R.N.S., it was reported last week, had been flown to the island. They will doubtless be as interested as newcomers always were in the survivors of the famous goats, without which no Valetta street appeared to be complete!

A TRAGEDY OF PEACE: A REPATRIATION SHIP CARRYING GREEK REFUGEES CATCHES FIRE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN. While aircraft drop flares, an Air-Sea Rescue launch helps to take off survivors and put them on board the British aircraft-carrier "Trouncer"

Warwick aircraft of the R.A.F. dropped flares throughout darkness for two nights in succession, and Air-Sea Rescue launches and airplanes searched the Eastern Mediterranean for the survivors of the refugee ship *Empire Patrol*, gutted by fire forty-eight hours previously. The British aircraft-carrier *Trouncer* saved many. Egyptian sailing-ships went out and rescued others who drifted from the ship in the choppy sea. The *Empire Patrol* was carrying 567 Greeks bound for the Ægean island of Castel Rosso, refugees who had left their island homes during 1941 and 1942. Survivors reaching Cairo, including members of the ship's crew, agree that momentary panic when the fire broke out caused the majority of the casualties—numbers of men, women and children throwing themselves overboard. *Trouncer* saved no fewer than 420 out of the 510 survivors

IN SOURABAYA, THE SHOPS HAVE BEEN CLOSED FOR SOME TIME AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE FIGHTING BETWEEN DUTCH TROOPS AND INDONESIANS. The boarded-up shops all bear nationalistic slogans, painted on by men of the "National Army," who refuse to continue under what they term "Dutch domination"

First Pictures from the NEW BATTLE-FRONT IN JAVA

YOUNG MEN OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONAL ARMY, carrying captured Japanese swords. The notice in the background reads: "Hospitality for everybody who respects our Constitution"

PRESIDENT OF THE INDONESIAN "REPUBLIC"— Dr. Soekarno, seen in Batavia, the capital. It is he who is leading the revolt against the Dutch Government in the East Indies

INSURGENTS BELONGING TO THE INDONESIAN ARMY checking over a captured Japanese tank for probable use against the Dutch forces in Java

JAPANESE SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY THE INDONESIAN ARMY AND HELD IN THE CIVIC JAIL AT SOURABAYA. It was intended that the Japs should continue to "police" the island of Java, but the insurgents would have none of it and broke out into open revolt

INDONESIANS LOOKING OVER EQUIPMENT CAPTURED FROM THE JAPS, which they will doubtless use against the Dutch in the present revolt against "Dutch Domination" in the East Indies

WHAT THE INSURGENTS ARE DOING ON THE ISLAND OF JAVA : Blocking the airfields with stakes so that planes cann take off or land in the neighbourhood of Surabaya—*Drawing by Roland Davies.* Amongst the methods adopted by the Indonesi Nationalists in Java, in their revolt against the Dutch, are the "arrest" of all the Japanese secret police in Surabaya, th seizure of six tanks and a number of armoured cars, and the blocking of airfields with stakes. The last-mentioned meas has had the effect of interrupting the air service between Surabaya and Batavia, and of still further complicating the ta of the Allied forces of occupation on the island

JAVA AND SIAM

Where Confused Conditions Exist, as a Result of the Sudden Collapse of the Japs

—*Special Sphere Drawings*

DR. SOEKARNO, leader of the Indonesian peoples in the Dutch East Indies (on left), leaving his headquarters

IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA : Jap officers in Saigon waiting for 5½ hours for the arrival of Major-General Douglas Gracey, head of the Allied Control Commission. They are, from left to right : Colonel Kodo, Chief of Staff ; Colonel Kenoshita ; Lieut.-General Managi, Commander of the Japanese Second Division ; and another unnamed officer

THE KING OF SIAM PREPARES TO RETURN TO HIS LIBERA COUNTRY : Ananda Mahido recently celebrated his twenti birthday. He is at present in Switzerland, studying law, equip himself for the task of governing his country. Throu out the war he has lived in this neutral state ; but he is getting ready to return to Siam. His father was well kn to English people under the title of King Prajadhipok

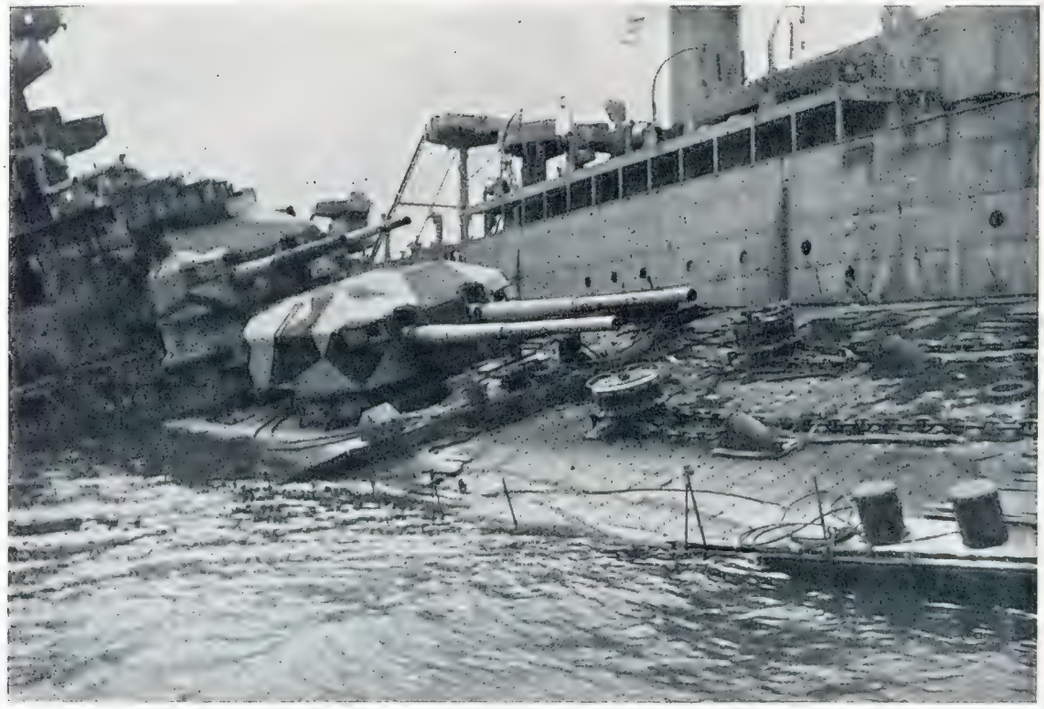
HOW THE JAPANESE HANDED OVER TO THE BRITISH IN SIAM : Lieut.-General Hamada, accredited representative of the Japanese Southern Army, arrives at the Headquarters of Major-General Evans, who is the Allied Commander in that theatre

HE LANDING OF BRITISH FORCES IN BATAVIA, CAPITAL OF JAVA: Royal Marines in a landing-craft approaching the Harbour walls. Famous for their smartness, and with a wonderful record throughout the war, the Marines are practically indistinguishable from any other infantry when in battle-dress—*Drawing by Wm. McDowell*

As in many other parts of the world during the war, the Royal Marines have again been prominent in the present crisis in Java. Landing parties of them, from the Navy's Fifth Cruiser Squadron, were amongst the first to arrive at Batavia: they were followed later by Indian troops and contingents of Dutch infantry. Within a short time of their arrival, the whole of the Javanese capital came under the complete control of the Allies

IE STRANGE SITUATION IN SIAM: A British patrol outside Bangkok meets a procession of Buddhist monks setting out on a pilgrimage. The umbrellas of the priests are used as tents on such occasions—as shown in the background of this drawing. The temple seen on the right is of the simplest type—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

ne rapid collapse of Japan has produced an oddly anomalous condition in Siam (this is ce again to be its official name), just as in other countries in the East Indian area. er, a hundred thousand Jap soldiers have to be rounded up, their present needs plied and their future return to Japan arranged for. That is the task of Major-General ans, commanding the Allied Forces in Siam. At the same time, life goes on in the ntryside much as it did before the Jap soldiers invaded it. Here is a scene which y be witnessed by many a country roadside—a "todong," or procession of Buddhist monks (nearly all the Siamese are Buddhists), setting forth on a pilgrimage with their huge umbrellas, which also serve as tents, by the addition of a white cloth, as may be seen in the background of this drawing. The monks trek through the rice fields and jungles and pay homage at the shrines and sacred places. They receive alms from the country folk. These wandering monks belong to the more professional section of the Buddhist organisation; in a much lesser degree, every male Siamese becomes a monk during the period of his youth



KIEL, THE GRAVEYARD OF THE GERMAN NAVY : THE HULK OF THE 8-IN.-GUN CRUISER "ADMIRAL HIPPER." She was put out of action while in dock during one of our saturation raids on the home of the German Navy. The dock was needed, so the British Navy towed the cruiser out and then sank her

WRECKS IN A GREAT DRY-DOCK AT KIEL : The U-boat on the right is one of the largest type of German submarines. "It was a fine Navy : they had a ship for every job." That is how a British officer described the German Fleet. To-day, in Kiel and other bases, German sea power is destroyed . . . for the second time in a generation. Ever since the British forces entered Kiel, British naval personnel have been at work combing their way through the nightmare of rubble and ruin left by our saturation bombing raids, gradually unearthing German naval secrets, checking up on the vessels left afloat, whether seaworthy or damaged, arranging for the demolition of everything that could ever again give Germany even a vestige of sea power—drawing the teeth of the Navy for good and all

HELIGOLAND and KIE

The Elimination of the German Navy and Its Bases

The Flooded Underground System in Berlin

WHAT OUR BOMBS DID TO KIEL : The build[illegible] the right is a bomb-proof U-boat pen in [illegible] submarines were assembled

ELIGOLAND IS NOW IN BRITISH HANDS: THE ISLAND IS NOW BEING CLEARED UP AND ITS ARMAMENTS DEMOLISHED. It has been discovered that there are miles of tunnels in the sandstone cliffs, which served as storage depots, underground hospitals, etc.—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

the beginning of the month, a graphic description of Heligoland to-day was published in the *ily Telegraph*. It came from the pen of Commander Kenneth Edwards, who had made an amination of this island fortress. The top of it, known to the Germans as the Oberland, he ported, is almost flat and is about a mile long and half a mile across at its widest point. ere are more than eight miles of tunnels. The lowest of them, lined with English brick, was nstructed when Heligoland was a British colony. All the German-built tunnels are lined with ncrete. The most modern were made in 1940, when the Todt labour organisation conscripted 000 slave labourers to do the work. Of the dockyard and the residential quarter to the east d south-east there are only about two or three small buildings standing. The U-boat pens re hit several times by bombs, but were only dented and chipped. The power station was otected by a great concrete bunker nestling under the cliff. The newest of the tunnels is de enough to take a light railway and is about 10 ft. high. Just off one of the galleries of e tunnel is a complete underground hospital, with several wards, a dispensary and an up-to-date operating theatre. Splints, bandages and drugs lie about. During the big raid just before Germany's capitulation, the old town on the Oberland and the residential quarter on the flat land below were obliterated. Oberland is just a mass of bomb craters. At the extreme north-west of the Oberland is the Schröder Battery, consisting of three 12-in. guns. One of the guns sustained a direct hit from a heavy bomb, which burst close to the breech. The gun and all its loading arrangements were completely wrecked, the turret having been ripped and half of its armour plating flung back like the lid of an opened sardine tin. At this end of the island, too, there was a big radar station, but only parts of the outside equipment now exist. On the south-east corner of the Oberland there was a battery of 5·9-in. guns which could also be used against aircraft. There were also batteries of 4·5-in. A.-A. guns and a large number of light anti-aircraft weapons of the Bofors type. All these have been demolished, either by our bombing or by the Germans since the surrender. The only structure on the Oberland which is intact is the control tower of the great fort

ERLIN'S FLOODED UNDERGROUND: TWO VIEWS TAKEN AT THE ANHALTER BAHNHOF STATION; showing (on left) the water drained to just below the platform level, and (on right) the boat used for recovering the bodies of dead German passengers from the tunnel

e Stettiner section of the Berlin Underground, which was flooded by Hitler's S.S. Guards on y 4, has now been drained to below platform-level at its lowest part—near the Anhalter hnhof Station. Many people who were travelling in the trains were drowned when the S.S. troops blew up a section of the canal where it passes over the Underground. The work of recovering the bodies of the victims and giving them decent burial is still being carried out by a special squad of Germans

SCENES in TOKYO TO-DAY

The Nanking Surrender; and the Trial of "The Tiger of Malaya" in Manila

RED FLAGS APPEAR IN TOKYO FOR THE FIRST TIME: AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCESSION, I[N] WHICH THERE WERE CRIES AGAINST THE EMPEROR, through the streets of the capital. It was [led] out by one thousand Japanese Communists—*Drawing by Edward Osmond*

Shouting "Long Live the Allies!", "Long live MacArthur, our Liberator!", and "Down with the Emperor!", [a] 1,000 Japanese Communists, Socialists and Koreans surged along Tokyo's main streets on October 10 in the first [...] of political expression that has been seen in Japan for twenty-five years. Marching five abreast, in torrent[ial] waving red flags, singing and shouting, the crowd flooded down Tokyo's main street—the famous Ginza—to [...] fill the roadway between the imposing Dai Ichi insurance building (now General MacArthur's Headquarters) [...] moat which surrounds the Imperial Palace. It was an organised demonstration to welcome home political [...] who had been released by the Japanese from prisons that morning in compliance with General MacArthur['s]

THE END OF THE "CHINESE INCIDENT": The Japanese Surrender to the Chinese in Nanking. The Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces (in centre) attaches his signature to the document whereby one million Jap soldiers laid down their arms. The formal surrender was signed by General Yasutsuga Okamura on behalf of Japan, and by General Ho Ying-Chin, who signed in acceptance, on September 9

"THE TIGER OF MALAYA" PLEADS NOT GUILTY: Lieut.-General T[omoyuki] Yamashita is shown in the centre of the group at right as he entered his plea [of] Guilty" to the American Military Commission of five Generals (four of w[hom] seated at the long desk on the left) at his arraignment on charges of sixty-four instances of atrocities in the Philippines, including the massacre of thous[ands] civilians. On the left of Yamashita, an American Major acting as interp[reter] his right is Yamashita's personal Japanese interpreter

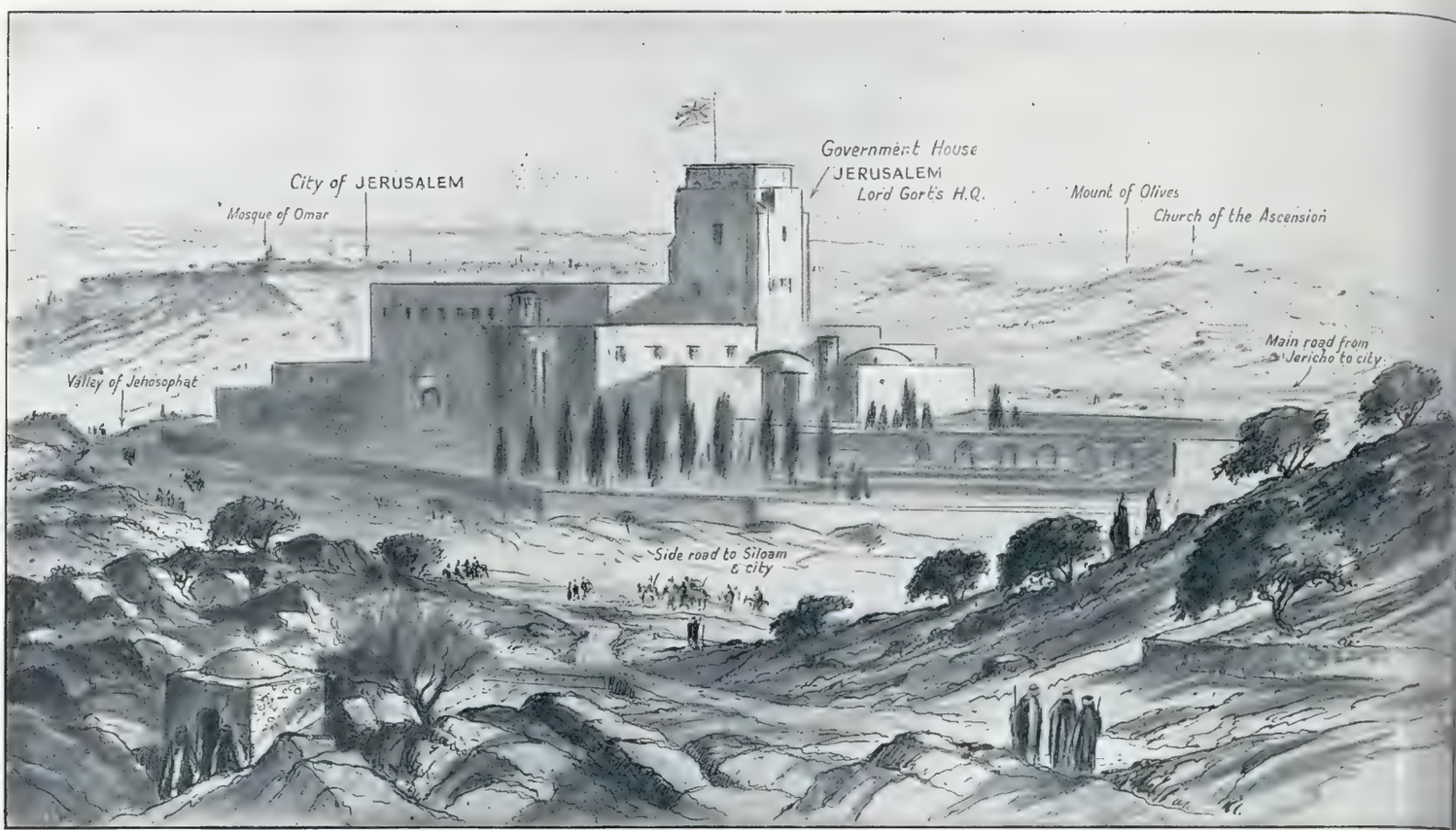
A JAPANESE OFFICIAL LOSES HIS JOB. This man is leaving the Police Station in the village of Uraga after he had been stripped of his power by the Americans. The occupying forces are checking up on the records of all office-holders—and acting accordingly

THE RECORDS OF JAPANESE BANKS COME UNDER AMERICAN SCRUTINY: The scene in the Hypothec Bank of Japan as the bank's records are examined by (left to right) M. Yamagiwa, Japanese Vice-Minister of Finance; Colonel R. C. Kramer, of the U.S. Economic and Scientific section; and Lieut.-Commander Walter Wilds, of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, after the bank was closed temporarily by order of General MacArthur. Note the general disorder and untidiness in the banking hall

AN AMERICAN RED CROSS GIRL and two male escorts in rickshaws consult the map with a Jap traffic policeman in Tokyo

THE GATE LEADING TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE: Through the archway is the dome of the Diet Building, home of the Jap Parliament

THE FIRST THEATRE IN JAPAN REOPENS IN THE CAPITAL: Japanese women carrying their offspring in the traditional manner joined thousands of Japanese "show hungry" civilians who crowded into the Takarazuka Theatre for the first "opening night" since the end of the war. This picture shows but a small part of the crowd that stormed the theatre, nearly causing a riot



WHERE LORD GORT HAS HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OUTSIDE JERUSALEM: Government House, home of the High Commissioner for Palestine, is separated from the capital by the Valley of Jehosophat—*Drawing by Percy Home*

CONFLICT BETWEEN JEW AND ARAB IN PALESTINE

—With Two Special Sphere Drawings

The High Commissioner for Palestine has no easy task before him. He has to carry out the terms of the famous White Paper published in May 1939. One was the establishment of a National home for the Jews in Palestine—a phrase which has recently been misinterpreted—and to safeguard the civil and religious rights of *all the inhabitants* of Palestine. This means that he has to steer as even a course as possible between the Scylla and Charybdis of Arab and Jewish emotions. This he is daily endeavouring to do from his headquarters just outside Jerusalem. Government House occupies a site on rising ground to the south-east of the city. From the tall tower one can overlook the city of Jerusalem and the deep surrounding valleys. A walled garden softens the official air of the building. Away to the right lies the main road from Jericho and the Jordan Valley. Other lesser roads lead to Siloam suburb and the city gates. At this British H.Q., representatives of various bodies are constantly being received. A few days ago the Acting Chairman of the Jewish agency executive, the President of the National Council of Palestine Jews, and others were received. The same occurs in the case of Arab representatives

THE ARAB-JEW QUESTION IN PALESTINE: How Islam wraps round the little patch of Holy Land, which is about the size of Wales. Moslems encircle the whole of the adjacent lands, overflowing also into Europe and into Africa (*See note at right above*)

On left—It will be seen that this little plot of land, two-thirds mountain and desert, is lapped round by a veritable chain of Mohammedan countries. These are not all, strictly speaking, Arab lands, but they are all bound together by a varying amount of devotion to the Prophet Mohammed. The slender minaret rises above the roof lines of every port along the Eastern Mediterranean. They rise from the cities and towns of the Balkans, but stop short at the Italian frontier. Purely Arab lands are in close proximity to the mandatory area; Arab and Berber lands border the northern shores of Africa. A slender thread goes down to the Nile to lands farther south. The interpretation of Islamism varies with each land, but the inhabitants are apt to speak in similar warlike terms in periods of political excitement

THE ARAB CENTRE IN HAIFA. This town is the economic centre of Palestine: the Y.M.C.A. Building is the spot at which the local Arabs meet

FAST NAVAL MOTOR CRAFT ARE N... right, ...

Royal Naval patrols along the whole of t... Palestine coast are being strengthened in ... effort to stop the illegal entry of Jewish refuge... Fast motor torpedo-boats and motor-launch... in addition to the ordinary patrol craft, all us...

WHERE POLITICS FORM THE INEVITABLE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION: The interior of a coffee-house in Jerusalem, where the local Arab population are wont to gather to discuss matters of the moment over tiny cups of black coffee and bubbling hookahs

IN THE LAND OF ETERNAL STRIFE. Though the Prince of Peace was born here, Palestine has been a centre of conflict throughout the Ages. This view was taken on the summit of the Jebel Meharret, or Mountain of Moses. The monk is standing on the spot from which, according to tradition, the Prophet stood to watch the Army of Israel battle with the Amalekites

OPERATING OFF HAIFA AND ACRE IN ORDER TO INTERCEPT THE ENTRY OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS INTO PALESTINE. In this view Mount Carmel is shown on the extreme Haifa below: Acre is seen on the left. The Jewish immigrants are reported to be coming chiefly from Italy—*Drawing by Montague Dawson*

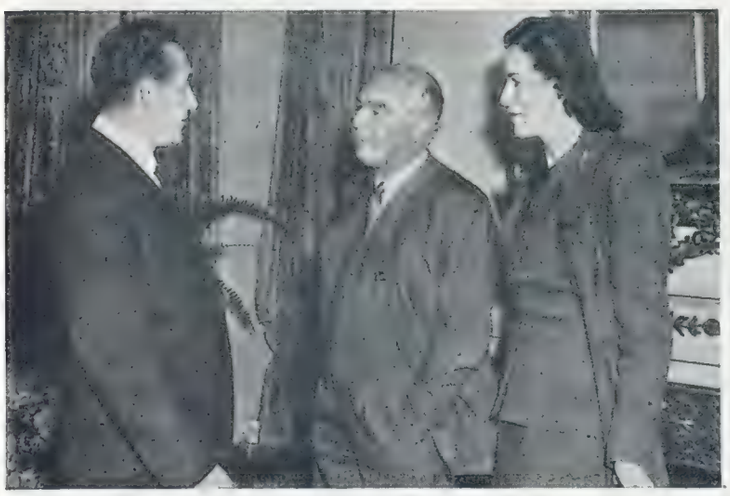
radar and working in close co-operation with spotting aircraft, are creating a barrier stretching from Gaza to north of Acre. The Coastal Patrols along the southern coast-lines of Italy and Greece are also being reinforced. There have been no large-scale attempts to land illegal Jewish immigrants in numbers, but several hundreds are known to be infiltrating through the naval patrols in small parties during the last few weeks They have been getting across, chiefly from Italy, in craft ranging from tiny caiques, manned by fishermen, to the smaller type of coastal freighters. There is evidence from Vienna that the traffic is now taking on an organised character, with considerable sums of money involved, and with operations being conducted with the active co-operation of Jews in both Palestine and Italy

FOREIGN NEWS-ITEMS

Shown in Photographs Received from Many Parts of the Globe

THE NEWEST AMERICAN AIRCRAFT-CARRIER PAYS A VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA : This view of the 27,000-ton carrier *Lake Champlain* was taken as she steamed majestically up the Delaware River for a week's visit to the port of Philadelphia. The giant new carrier was completed, at a cost of 70,000,000 dollars, just as the war ended ; she will be open to public inspection while docked in the Quaker City

Below—Lady Charles Cavendish, the former Adele Astaire, is now enjoying a stay in the United States. She offended many of her British friends recently by her criticism of this country, when she was quoted by the *New York Post* as saying "England has a future providing America goes over there." Of the B.B.C., Lady Charles said : "The programmes are no good—they lack snap." British shops were not forgotten when she said they were nearly all men's, for "women don't have the knack of putting on clothes." Here Lady Charles is seen being greeted on her arrival in the U.S. by Mr. and Mrs. William ("Billy") Gaxton. A reception in her honour was held at the Stork Club



BRITAIN'S FORMER MINISTER OF WAR IS NOW IN CANADA : Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha is here shown as he arrived in Quebec accompanied by his wife. They were welcomed to the Chateau Frontenac by the manager, Mr. George Jessop (on left). Mr. and Mrs. Hore-Belisha intend to visit the U.S. and South America

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WIFE : Mrs Beatrice M. Lunte is twenty-two years of age, and the wife of a sergeant in the U.S. Air Corps. She has been selected from over 300 contestants as the "most beautiful wife in the 528th Air Service Corps" stationed in Italy

LADY CHARLES CAVENDISH AT THE STORK CLUB IN NEW YORK, after her disparaging remarks about this country

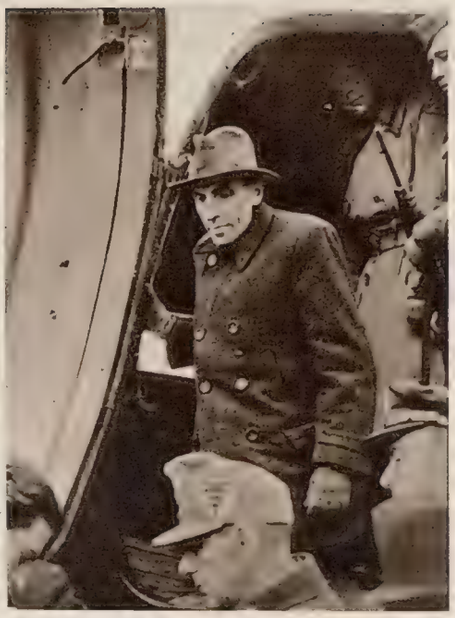
FOOD FOR EPIRUS STREAMS INTO THE PORT OF PREVEZA at the rate of 6,500 tons a month : Owing to the dislocation of the Greek railways, nearly all the supplies for the 500,000 population of Epirus have to be brought by caique through the Port of Preveza, taken by mule cart, and carried from there to the outlying districts. Since the port was taken over on April 1 there have been a number of difficulties to overcome. The narrow channel into the harbour was wrongly marked and a number of ships went aground before it could be properly buoyed. The warehousing facilities were quite inadequate ; there was only room for handling 2,000 tons a month instead of the needed 6,000 tons. There were not enough trucks to distribute the cargoes of the caiques, and a bottleneck was forming on the quay. All these difficulties have now been overcome, and 6,500 tons of vitally needed U.N.R.R.A. supplies are passed through each month and sent out all over Epirus

A PORTER AT PREVEZA handles cases of goods sent into the Epirus by U.N.R.R.A. : 6,500 tons a month are being dispatched, and there are 500,000 destitute and starving people benefiting by this relief work

UNGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS ARRIVE FOR THEIR TRIALS : Ex-Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi arrives from Salzburg

LASZLO BARDOSSY, ANOTHER FORMER PRIME MINISTER, walks handcuffed from the prison truck to his cell in Budapest : Gabor Peter (on left), Chief of the Hungarian Political Police, shows him the way

Many of Hungary's top-ranking war criminals, who were arrested by the Americans in Austria, arrived in Budapest on October 5, and were turned over to the Hungarian Government in readiness for their trials. Immediately on arrival at the Budapest airfield, they were handcuffed and lodged in solitary prison cells in a building where ex-Premier Ferenc Szalasi once tortured political prisoners. The Municipal Theatre in Budapest will be the scene of the trials, scheduled to commence towards the end of this month



BELA IMREDY, A THIRD EX-PREMIER, steps from the plane at Matyasfold Airport on October 5 : He is waiting his turn to be handcuffed, while his former Chief of Staff, Field-Marshal Antal Hellebronth, is manacled in the foreground

GERMAN GENERAL IS SENTENCED TO DEATH : General Anton Dostler (on left) during his trial in Rome. General Anton Dostler, formerly Commander of the German LXXV Army Corps in Italy, was condemned to death by an American Military Commission which conducted the first trial of a German General accused as a war criminal. Dostler, who received the sentence unmoved, was found guilty of violating International Law by issuing the order under which fifteen American prisoners of war were summarily shot without trial near Spezia in March

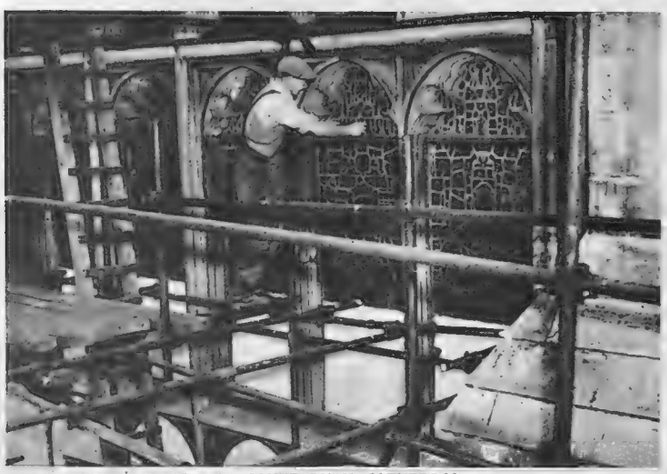
IN AN UNDERGROUND GROTTO IN PARIS : a French horticultural college holds a grim " initiation " ceremony. This sinister-looking ceremony suggests that the ill-famed Klu Klux Klan of America has found its way to Europe ! But the white-robed, black-hooded bystanders are merely students of the French National College of Higher Horticulture, engaged in a ceremony known as " the baptism of the Xavier Lafosse promotion," an Order named after a former Professor of the College. The young woman is a student, Marie Deat, who is being " baptised " into the Order

ARISIANS HUNT FOR BURIED TREASURE AT THE " SCRAP-IRON FAIR " on the Boulevard Richard Le Noir : Scarcities following the war have given an added importance to the used-articles market which is held in Paris each year. Goods of endless variety were on display on October 6 and 7 along the tree-lined Boulevard Richard Le Noir. Most of the buyers were seeking articles that were unobtainable in the usual Paris stores. The method used by the buyer is to walk round the market examining articles of interest until he finds something he requires. The eagerness wherewith Parisians of all types hunted for treasures of scrap-iron on the opening day of the junk sale showed that the " Scrap-Iron Fair " had lost none of its perennial fascination

FRANCE PREPARES FOR THE GENERAL ELECTION : Preparations for the forthcoming general elections are going on apace in France. Here is a busy scene in the Orangerie de Versailles, where 1,800,000 envelopes, destined to be sent out to the electorate of the Seine and Oise constituencies, are being prepared

AFTER-WAR SCENES in the HOME COUNTRY

THE PORT OF LONDON'S SALVAGE FLEET LEAVES SOUTHEND: The P.L.A.'s fleet of salvage vessels comprises the *Yantler*, *Gallions' Reach*, *St. Katherine* and two "Camels," each capable of lifting over 1,500 tons. They have been working on the *Pinewood*, a vessel sunk three miles south-east of Southend Pier on the Essex coast, but were forced by inclement weather to abandon work on the wreck for the time being; salvage operations will be resumed on the *Pinewood* in the spring. Here the fleet are seen preparing to leave Southend. Alongside, in the foreground, is a dinghy, carrying the diver, who is waiting instructions to wind up his part of the work



REPAIRING WAR-SCARRED CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL: The war, which laid a heavy hand on Britain did not overlook Canterbury Cathedral. This mediaeval church in the heart of Kent, the scene of pilgrimages for the past thirteen centuries, lay directly in the path of many "Battle of Britain" raids in the early days of the war. Later, as one of the targets in the "Baedeker" raids, the Cathedral library was destroyed and the Chapter House badly damaged. Work is now under way to restore the priceless stained-glass windows and clean up the debris. A workman is here testing the frames on one of the stained-glass windows. The modern scaffolding makes a striking contrast to the Gothic arches

PREPARING FOR PEACETIME TRAVEL: Passenger liners are now being overhauled at Southampton. The huge King George V dry-dock at Southampton, which was built to accommodate the world's largest liners, is again busy with passenger vessels being overhauled. The prospect of these liners being put in commission is a welcome pointer to an early resumption of peacetime travel conditions. Here is a view of the stern of the French liner *Pasteur* undergoing an overhaul. This vessel is now being operated by the Cunard Line, but it is shortly to be handed back to a French crew

A LOSS TO THE CITY: Cutting down the trees in one of its few oases. These plane-trees are being felled because they are unsafe. They were planted in the churchyard of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate—one of the City's few oases. The felling was watched by City workers with much regret, for in this quiet corner they enjoy their lunch in the summer, sitting and reading, or watching the games of lawn tennis on the hard courts

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HAS ITS OWN CAFETERIA FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT: As a solution to the feeding problems of M.P.s, a cafeteria service is now in operation in the House of Commons. But, owing to the very high proportion of Members attending the sittings, they still have to queue up for their meals—as seen in this picture

A PREFABRICATED SCHOOL FOR PREFABRICATORS: Builder-students at work in Park Lane. The tallest prefabricated building yet erected in this country has just been completed on a bombed site in Park Lane. It is the Uno-Seco training centre, made in the Uno-Seco system of construction. Its measurements are: 22 ft. high, 120 ft. long and 35 ft. wide. Lectures and instruction are given in the building to representatives of firms who will be erecting buildings in all parts of the country. Inside the large buildings are two prefabricated bungalows. One is completed and the other partly built. The builders' class can study these bungalows and so save time and money on their own building sites

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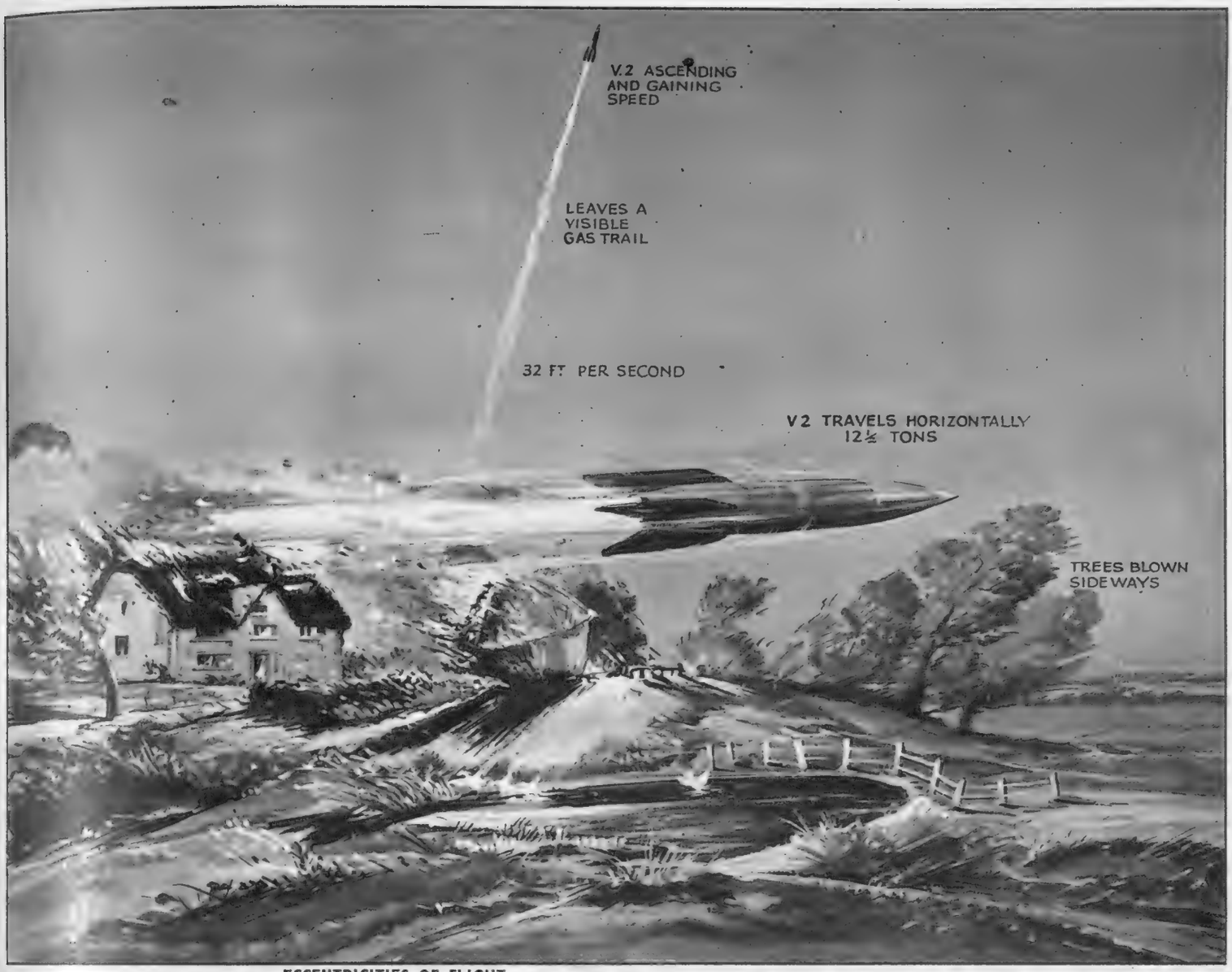


ECCENTRICITIES OF FLIGHT: WHAT THE V2 SHOULD DO WHEN FIRED OFF FROM THE GROUND, AND WHAT IT SHOULD NOT, BUT FREQUENTLY DID! The rocket should go straight up in the air, but sometimes it shot off horizontally, tearing over the countryside and leaving a wake of fire and terror behind it—*Drawing by E.G. Lambert*

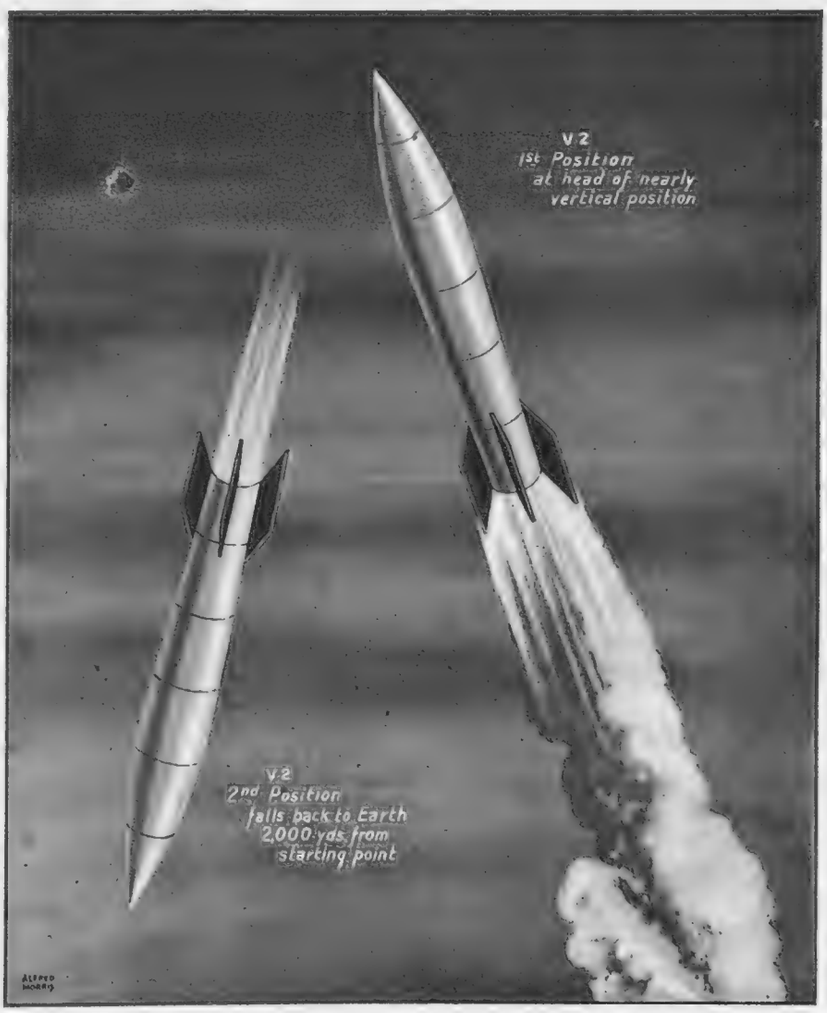
V2 in OPERATION

Two Special *Sphere* Drawings by E. G. Lambert and Alfred Morris

The Germans are reported to have had many misfires with their big rocket weapons. Commander Kenneth Edwards has reported that, in the first experiments carried out under British control at Cuxhaven on October 1, "the 8-ton pressure came on to the pump and the rocket made a noise like an express train coming out of a tunnel, but the 25-ton pressure failed, and the rocket did not leave the ground."

Even when a rocket does go off in the proper manner, if it fails to turn over on to its course at the top of the vertical flight, it will then fall back to within 2,000 yards of its firing point and explode. Should one fall over on its side as it leaves the firing ring, it will then career across country at high speed, demolishing everything in its path and searing all that it leaves behind with the terrific heat of its exhaust.

The projectile, it should be added, weighs 12½ tons!



***On right*—A V2, if it does not head over in the proper direction towards its target, will fall back to a position only about 2,000 yards away from its firing point and explode. It can well be imagined what havoc it can then wreak on the launching party**—*Drawing by A. Morris*

HOW THE GIANT PROJECTILES WERE CONVEYED FROM FACTORY TO LAUNCHING SITE: A rocket in position on its trailer, ready to be taken to the firing platform

NEW LAMPS and OLD

A Fortnightly Causerie on Life and Letters

By JOHN GORE

THE LAW AND THE NOVELIST.—Many a barrister—some even dry-as-dust—has unbent so far as to list and criticise examples in the English novel of ignorance of the first principles of legal procedure. The Victorian woman novelist was a first-rate Aunt Sally for this particular form of attack, so dear to those lawyers to whom a novel is, for the purposes of their criticism, no more and no less than a statement of claim or a bunch of pleadings—in a word, a document condemned out of hand for its prime virtue—imagination. All the same, a work of pure imagination—that rare and refreshing fruit of genius—is not improved by disregard of accuracy, and more than one great novelist has stressed the importance of maps, calendars and almanacks in a novelist's stock-in-trade. Even an imaginative sun ought to rise in the East, and even a fictional moated Grange should consistently remain on the foundations on which it was sited in Chapter 1; and when the hero or heroine is brought into Court on a grave charge, a certain attention to the rules of evidence by the gifted author helps rather than hinders the imaginative qualities of the tale.

AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE KENTUCKY DAM opened by President Truman on October 10: Situated on the Tennessee River near Paducah, Kentucky, the dam will serve the multiple purposes of navigation, flood control and power production. The dam controls a deep-water navigation channel 184 miles long. Three generating units totalling 96,000 kilowatts are already operating, while two additional units totalling 64,000 kilowatts are under construction

In these attentions to accuracy the modern novelist is more to be commended than the Victorians.

The fashion in crime fiction has made woman novelists—who specialise in crime—law-court-minded. Mary Borden, Dorothy Sayers and their sisterhood seldom go astray in such details and are indeed legal pundits. It was not so in the nineteenth century.

The chief of the Aunt Sallies, that queen of melodrama and best-seller, Mrs. Henry Wood, all her life, as she turned out her novels, played havoc with legal procedure, with the elementary laws of evidence, with medical etiquette and the usages of high life. But as a story-teller she remains to-day supreme, *prima inter pares* with Wilkie Collins, and perhaps Doyle.

Victorian Gaffes.—*East Lynne* (400,000th) is crammed with such inaccuracies; *Lord Oakburn's Daughters* (150,000th) provides a howler to every page. As stories these two novels are inimitable; as proofs of an author's shameless disregard of verities they are without parallel.

It seems as if Mrs. Wood regarded her high mission as placing her above the law, albeit she specialised in the business of petty sessions, and almost claims to know more about the work of county magistrates than does the average magistrate's clerk. Her great male contemporaries made a better showing. Dickens knew a good deal about the law business; Thackeray usually avoided it; Trollope was painstaking to avoid inaccuracy, especially in the intricacies of ecclesiastical legal procedure, though he did not always succeed. Trollope, indeed, was so careful to be correct that he deserves better at the hands of modern critics. (Only the other day in a "study" of Trollope, Mr. Betjeman in the *Daily Herald* referred to his Barsit [sic] novels and announced that Trollope lived and died a bachelor!)

R. L. Stevenson insisted on the novelist's duty to be accurate, yet in his last novel, *Weir*, there is reason to think he might, had he lived to finish the tale, have fallen into a legal impossibility, and, for the dramatic needs of his plot, suffered his "hanging judge" to try his own son. Death intervened, the charge is non-proven. Stanley Weyman had almost Thackeray's genius for getting into the atmosphere of his periods, notably the Reform Bill period. I was reading again the other day—as I often do—his *Chippinge* and found this note in my father's handwriting. My father was himself a successful barrister, and very jealous of legal accuracy in fiction and indeed in all literature: He wrote: "It seems incredible that a novelist who founds his plot on political incidents should not have discovered:

(1) That it was quarter sessions and not assizes during which the Bristol Riots took place, and that Wetherell was the Recorder and not a judge; and

(2) That the third reading is the final stage of a Bill in either House.

It is true enough that Weyman tripped up badly over Wetherell. It is true, also, that critics of inaccuracy themselves sometimes trip up. I rather believe I have already once laid myself open to such criticism in this very paper!

Modern Accuracy.—Augustine Birrell, author, lawyer and statesman, enjoyed in his talks exposing authors for their inaccuracy, but in his writings his paper on *Authors in Court* (*Obiter Dicta*, Vol. II) deals not with their gaffes in fiction, but the sad consequences of their ignorance of the law upon their profits from copyright. He shows how down the ages they had been cheated and disinherited by adverse legal decisions which for generations were never contested or set right.

The modern novelist is much better provided with accurate information on legal procedure. The *State Trials* and *Notable Trials* publications give him chapter and verse for a trial for murder and help him even to master the intricacies of a conviction purely on circumstantial evidence. There is no reason why a great murder trial in fiction should contain any inaccuracy, especially if the plot be based on an actual case of murder, as, for example, Madeleine Smith or Mrs. Bravo.

Among notable examples of legal accuracy in novels in which the "trial scene" is the chief dish I should put Mary Borden's *Action for Slander* (based on a famous card scandal), and *The Paradine Case*.

Mr. Mason and W. B. Maxwell both get good marks, and the rank and file of crime-fiction writers have generally recognised their duties to the public and to their peculiar form of literary art.

The day has gone by when novelists could deem their art or themselves as "above the law."

Too Much Realism.—The age of realism has insisted on accuracy and a stricter attention to realities—and with this curious and unfortunate result to which Mr. Howard Spring, in a *cri de cœur* in defence of the novel, lately called attention. The reading public holds cheap to-day the chief glory and virtue of the novel—that it *is* first and foremost a work of imagination; that imagination in its highest form is genius and very rare; and that the value of the novel should be assessed solely by the measure of the imagination which created it. Its purpose is to take men and women out of themselves, out of their drab, sordid, heart-breaking lives and to afford them mental recreation and refreshment in a world of the imagination. Realism has closed the Magic Door. The modern novel merely supplies a back door to the dreary, familiar pavements of Workaday Street. It is merely another crust of the hard, dry daily bread of modern life—all too often. The modern reader—it may be presumed—is quite unaware of the secret of literary survival in the field of the novel. He confuses the best-seller with the classic. He lumps *The Rosary*, or *Gone With the Wind*, with *Wuthering Heights*, *Moby Dick* and *John Inglesant*. He does not ask himself why the modern "best-seller" usually is dead as Queen Anne five years after its first publication, while *Wuthering Heights*, *Moby Dick* and *Inglesant* are still eagerly sought for. He has forgotten what he needs from the novelists of his day.

The New London Stage Productions

Reviewed by PHILIP PAGE

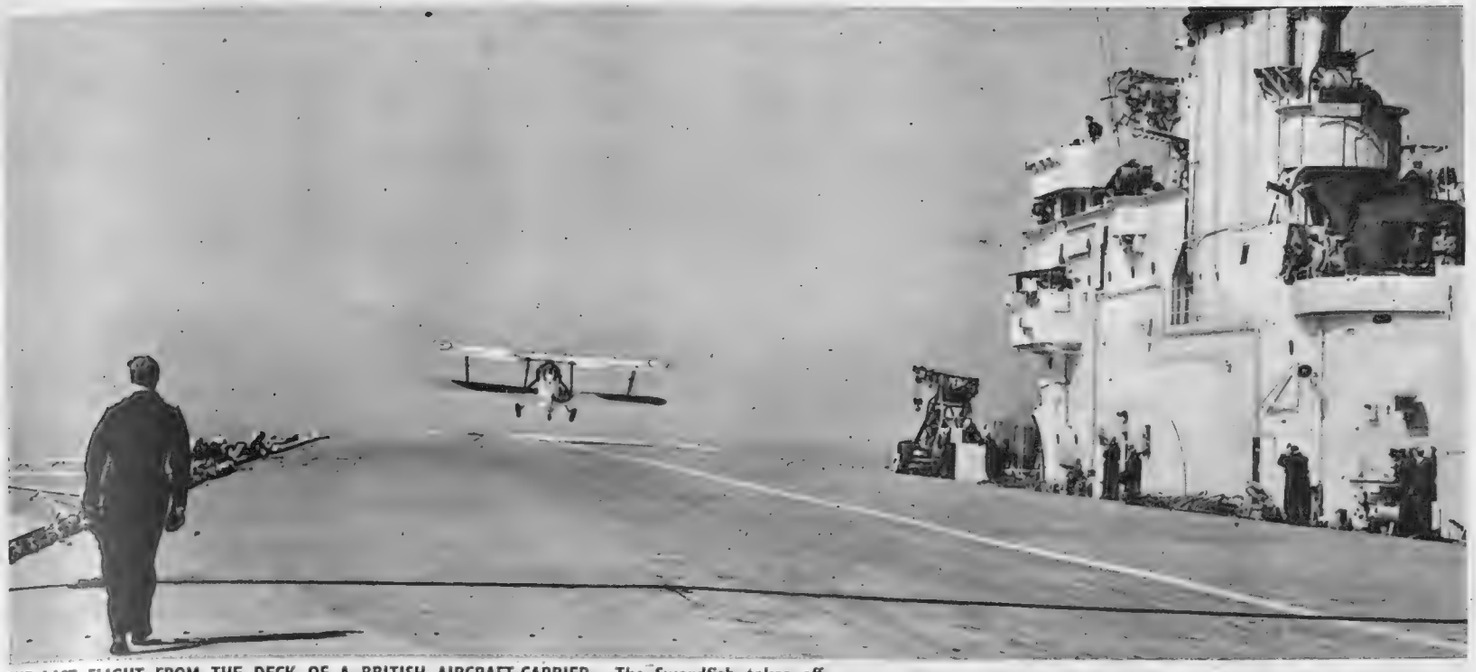
FINE FEATHERS (Prince of Wales's).—Before becoming the chief attraction in the above revue, Mr. Jack Buchanan had a most successful shot at straight comedy, appearing in a revival of Frederick Lonsdale's sophisticated *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney*. I should be very sorry to see the last of Mr. Buchanan. But anything less sophisticated than *Fine Feathers* I have rarely seen. Mr. Buchanan appears in the only good sketch (written by Douglas Furber) and has to say the only witty line. Otherwise he has mainly to be his elegant, well-dressed self.

There is not much more to say about this show. Of course, it is all very fine and large, feathers and all, and the décor both artistic and lavish. The music I found, on the whole, uninteresting and far too loud. But I thought it more interesting than the efforts of Mr. Douglas Wakefield, and not nearly so loud as the screechings and yelpings of Miss Ethel Revnell, who is a farcical comedienne of extravagant type.

Hamlet (Arts Theatre).—Sheridan, Shaw, Pinero, Farquhar, and last, but not, surely, least—Shakespeare. Such have been the authors chosen for the Arts Theatre Drama Festival, which has fully earned the success it is enjoying. The production of *Hamlet* is its best achievement, which is saying a good deal—for, in a small and intimate theatre, where the production has to be simple to the point of austerity, many difficulties are added. Mr. Alec Clunes's Hamlet is so deeply interesting that faults elsewhere can be forgiven (though there are precious few of them). His only fault is that he was inclined to whisper some of those noble speeches and rob them, for some members of the audience anyway, of their meaning as well as their poetry. But his Prince is such a human study, his acting is so intelligent always, his movements are so gracefully dramatic, that he is a Hamlet of whom the modern stage has every reason to be proud.

"HAMLET" AT THE ARTS THEATRE: Mr. Alec Clunes, who gives an exceptionally brilliant portrayal as Hamlet, and Miss Olga Lindo as Gertrude, Queen of Denmark. *Hamlet* is the highlight of a series of plays in the Arts Theatre Drama Festival

Miss Olga Lindo's Queen was another fine piece of work. Miss Dorothy Primrose as Ophelia was extraordinarily good in the mad scene. Claudius is a part frequently overplayed, but this does not apply to Mr. Mark Dignam.



THE LAST FLIGHT FROM THE DECK OF A BRITISH AIRCRAFT-CARRIER. The Swordfish takes off from H.M.S. "Ocean," carrying two distinguished officers as passengers

IN AT THE BEGINNING AND IN AT THE END

The Last Swordfish to Fly from an Aircraft-Carrier

Vice-Admiral Sir Denis Boyd, Admiral (Air), on left; and Rear-Admiral M. S. Slattery, Vice-Controller (Air) and Chief of Naval Air Equipment, ready for the flight

THE NEW "LIGHT FLEET CARRIER" H.M.S. "OCEAN," as seen over the tail of the Swordfish making its final Service flight

AFTER THE FLIGHT: The Swordfish lands on the deck of the Carrier after having made its circuit of the vessel. Note the wide sweep of the ship's wake

The Fairey Swordfish, only aircraft to remain fully operational throughout the entire war in its original form, has made its last official flight from the deck of a carrier, the new Light Fleet Carrier H.M.S. *Ocean*. This Swordfish was the last of the many whose activities have resulted in the sinking of, or heavy damage to, more than a million tons of enemy shipping. Outstanding feat of the Swordfish was at Taranto when, on the night of November 10-11, 1940, a handful of these famous aircraft crippled the Italian Fleet and altered the entire balance of Naval power in the Mediterranean in favour of the Royal Navy, for the loss of only two British aircraft. The last flight from the deck was made carrying Vice-Admiral Sir Denis Boyd, Admiral (Air), and Rear-Admiral M. S. Slattery, Vice-Controller (Air) and Chief of Naval Air Equipment, as passengers

On right—**JUST BEFORE THE TAKE-OFF: The pilot is in front; behind him are Vice-Admiral Sir Denis Boyd and Rear-Admiral Slattery**

The World of Books—By Vernon Fane

BIOGRAPHY, FICTION AND—WINE

The Publishers' Paper Ration; The Life of Dom Bernard Clements; English Society and Its Metamorphosis; The Appreciation of Wine

IT has been announced that book publishers are to receive an extra 15 per cent. on their paper ration, which brings their allocation up to 65 per cent. of their pre-war consumption. That does not mean that the famine in the book-shops and in the libraries will be relieved, since the publishers have been requested by the Government to use the extra allocation for export. How far this dole will, in fact, assist British export in books in face of competition with the Americans, who have unlimited paper, remains to be seen. It also remains to be seen how the book-printing and binding trades are able to stand up to the increased pressure likely to be brought upon them. More than most trades they are under a considerable strain, working with scanty and ill-balanced materials, with machinery which has seriously depreciated since the war, for which no spare parts have been available, and with a very low priority on labour releases. It may well be a long time before our favourite classics are freely available in the shops, or that publishers will once more be able to give us decently printed books with reasonable margins and readable type. I, for one, hope that when publishers are in a position to supply their out-of-print classics they will firmly abandon their miserable "war-time economy" production standards, and once again see that we have books that are not only readable, but pleasant to the eye and to the hand.

TO STAR IN "FOREVER AMBER"? Miss Annette Simmonds, an English actress, who has been tested for the leading part in the forthcoming film version of the novel. A screen test of Miss Simmonds, costing £4,000, has been sent to Hollywood, where the film is to be made, and although there is much competition for the part, Mr. Leslie Arliss, the British film director, has pronounced her "terrific." Miss Simmonds is twenty-three, has been twice married and has a daughter

The portrait that Miss E. M. Almedingen has drawn of that well-known figure **DOM BERNARD CLEMENTS** (John Lane. 8s. 6d.) is at once friendly, analytical and reverent towards his unusual qualities. As a writer she has appreciated him, the curious picturesqueness of his character and the legends that grew up about him. As a friend she has understood the strengths and weaknesses which made him, though outwardly simple in behaviour, such a complex being.

In 1908 Dom Bernard was a young curate who had done a little schoolmastering. He was then neither brilliant at preaching nor very profound in his studies, yet that was the opening phase of an extraordinary career. Other people—in all his life he could never know too many of them—were then as ever his chief preoccupation. Variety in souls and flowers and trees had to be recognised, he maintained, unless one were prepared to invite the demon of lifeless tedium into one's soul. For nine years after his curacy, and throughout the last war, he worked as a naval chaplain, and voyaged to Madeira, Jamaica, Mexico, Havana, Bermuda, Newfoundland, Canada and back to Europe.

In 1919 he went to St. Michael and All Angels, a busy parish in Portsmouth, where he worked with immense energy and kept open house for his parishioners and their friends, visitors, sailors and touring actors. "Priestliness in Fr. Clements was neither impaired nor taken off when he held playing-cards in his hands or washed the dishes in his own kitchen, or roared at a joke in some musical comedy or other, and it was his priest's self that consecrated the beginning and ending of each crowded day: the altar, the confessional, the pulpit, and his own room where his scant privacy was used in prayer."

After two years of this crowded life Father Clements reached a great decision and took the Benedictine vows at an Abbey in Worcestershire, where he spent a hard year of mental and spiritual travail. After that his work called for almost incessant travelling up and down England, preaching and talking, with only rare occasions for retreat and meditation. He travelled, too, outside England to Africa, where he was Rector of a Theological College, and to the Seychelles.

Back in England a new phase opened in his life. He learned and mastered the technique of broadcasting and "the air became his pulpit." To the last—he died in 1942—Father Clements preserved his simplicity, his gregarious friendliness and the profundity of his spiritual life.

Miss Barbara Goolden's new novel, **ICHABOD** (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.), deals with the fortunes of an upper-middle-class family from the early years of the century to the present day. It might be described as the descent of this family, the Lermits, from its old school pedestal.

Lady Lermit, the upright, religious, genuinely noble wife of Sir Stephen (who, after a too-gay life is dying of syphilitic imbecility), is the central figure of the novel, and her granddaughter, Petronella, is the heroine. It is Lady Lermit who watches, regretfully, yet with understanding, as each member of her family, except the narrow-minded, caste-conscious great-uncles and great-aunt, marries beneath them, or (in the case of Gill, Petronella's brother) becomes involved in an unsavoury divorce.

There is Rollo, the charming, brainless Etonian, who loses a leg in the first German war, marries a rich American and, after the Wall Street crash, comes to London, where he becomes a commercial traveller and she a milliner. There is the musical Gill, a returned prisoner-of-war, whose nerves never recover, playing in a dance band and seeking forgetfulness in amorous adventures until at last he is safely married to a rich Jewess. There is Rollo's father, Arthur, who, as a third attempt, marries his nurse, and helps to keep a boarding-house on the South Coast. Finally, there is Petronella, who, to escape from the witty, unreal and flirtatious atmosphere of her own class (and also to escape being an old maid), marries a very worthy non-public-school man, and has two very worthy children. When a chance of love comes her way later, by way of a most uuattractive journalist friend of Rollo's, she evades it, and settles back to her suburban life with her mother-in-law and her two children.

The minor characters, such as Lucy the housemaid, who marries a lord's younger son (a Socialist), and Uncle Joe, the old Jewish uncle of Petronella's mother, are brought in to show the different attitudes of people to the changing class relationships.

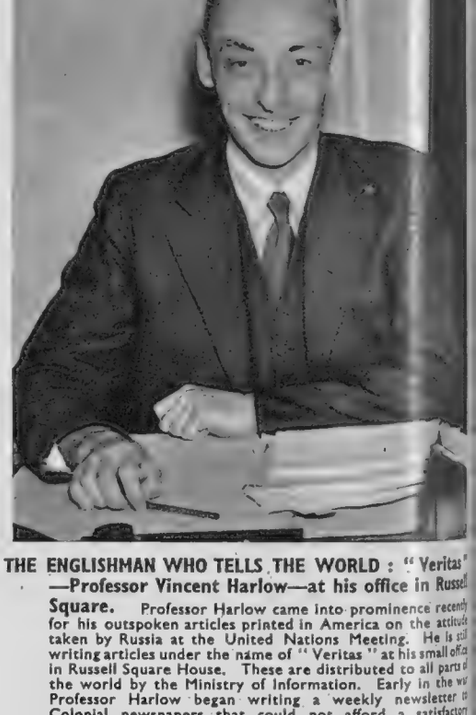
In the background, too, are hosts of minor characters, and in the general picture we receive the impression that World War I was as socially upsetting as the one we have just endured. During that war people were without servants, did their own work, lost either their position or money, became disintegrated, married above and beneath them, talked rubbish about the state of the world and the future, had high hopes and were frustrated, and carried on somehow. We see it all happening in the Lermit family. Only love and kindness never fail the human race.

Altogether it is an absorbing story which Miss Goolden handles with her usual competence.

M. André Simon has called his new book **VINTAGEWISE** (Michael Joseph. 10s. 6d.), "a post-script to Saintsbury's *Notes on a Cellar Book*," and it is appropriately published on the centenary of the Professor's birth. M. Simon's book is, in fact, a one-volume compendium of wine, whose chapters treat with authority of all the range from sherry to champagne.

Here you will find lists of vintages and even more interesting lists of weather reports on the summers which affected the vintages. Like all specialists, M. Simon treats his subject with respect and with a certain gravity. Wines, it would seem, are not the frivolous adjuncts to a meal, but a study in themselves, a matter for earnest speculation and cautious decision. Wines, in fact, are basically important to life. Before this war one often saw on the walls of French villages the hugely painted legend that "*Une journée sans vin c'est une journée sans soleil.*" It might well have been M. Simon who suggested the device to that society of *vinicoles*.

Miss Inez Holden is primarily an observer and a reporter, and her new book of very short stories, **TO THE BOATING** (John Lane. 7s. 6d.), proves conclusively that she is a good one. Each of these sketches demonstrates her eye for detail and her awareness of the complexity and the turmoil which fill the human heart and mind.



THE ENGLISHMAN WHO TELLS THE WORLD: "Veritas"—Professor Vincent Harlow—at his office in Russell Square. Professor Harlow came into prominence recently for his outspoken articles printed in America on the attitude taken by Russia at the United Nations Meeting. He is still writing articles under the name of "Veritas" at his small office in Russell Square House. These are distributed to all parts of the world by the Ministry of Information. Early in the war Professor Harlow began writing a weekly newsletter to Colonial newspapers that could not afford a satisfactory service of Empire news. This has now grown to cover every country in the world that has a Ministry of Information service. He is forty-seven years of age and an M.A. and D.Litt., Oxford

The fact that the episodes are told in an artfully simple style which, by the way, sometimes grows a little self-conscious, does not mean that there is anything simple about the characters the writer dissects. Her subjects may range from lunatics, suicides and dipsomaniacs to humorless refugees and prosaic women, but none of them is commonplace, even when, as in the last three stories, they are described in Basic English.

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Painted by John Wheatley, A.R.A.

GEORGE OSWALD MITCHELL was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, 50 years ago. For generations his family havebeenwoolmerchants, but when Mr. Mitchell left Bradford Technical College at the age of 19, he decided to approach the textile industry from a different angle, that of dyestuffs and their technical application. He went to France with the West Yorkshire Regiment in 1915, and served with that regiment and the Special Brigade, Royal Engineers, until 1919. Returning to the dyestuffs industry, he specialized in the practical application of dyestuffs to textile materials. As a result of 25 years of personal contact with dyestuff users not only in Great Britain and France, but in India, Egypt and Turkey, he gained an immense knowledge of dyestuffs and of both modern and primitive methods of dyeing. In his position of Assistant Chief Colourist he places this knowledge at the disposal not only of dyestuff users, but also of the research department and manufacturing units of his own company. It is his responsibility also to assess the value of new dyestuffs so that recommendations can be made for their most efficient use. While scientific instruments can be used to measure the strength of a shade, only experience can translate this measurement into the combination and quantities of dyestuffs required to reproduce it. When it is realized that, apart from the dyestuffs themselves, new synthetic fibres such as nylon are continuously creating fresh demands on the dyestuffs manufacturer it will be appreciated that Mr. Mitchell plays an important part in the progress of the textile trades. It is Mr. Mitchell's opinion that there will always be dyeing problems since, although progress is constantly being made, new problems are perpetually arising and will continue to do so.

ICI

Should Foxes be nationalised?

This is only one of the two questions rocking the Shires at the moment. The other is, will hunting really get going again this winter? Bowlegged men in clubs, old gentlemen on shiny hacks, landgirls on bicycles, and anxious parents in the better spinneys are all debating the latter point unceasingly. Having had our ear to the ground (near Melton Mowbray) for some time, we think the answer is in the affirmative. It won't happen all at once, but the Back-to-Jorrocks Movement is in full swing. And what is more, we can tell you where coats . . . pink *and* black . . . and white breeches are to be found in masses. Where? Why . . .

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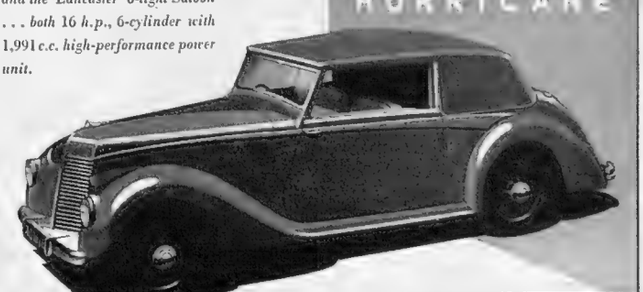

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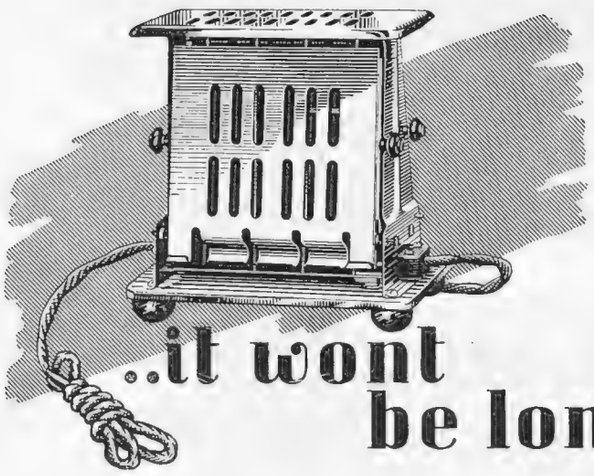

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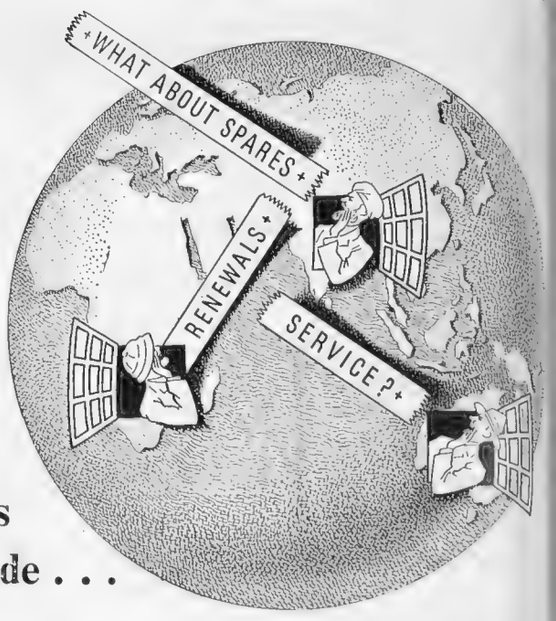

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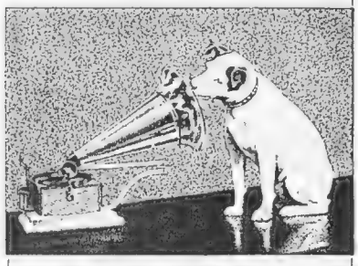

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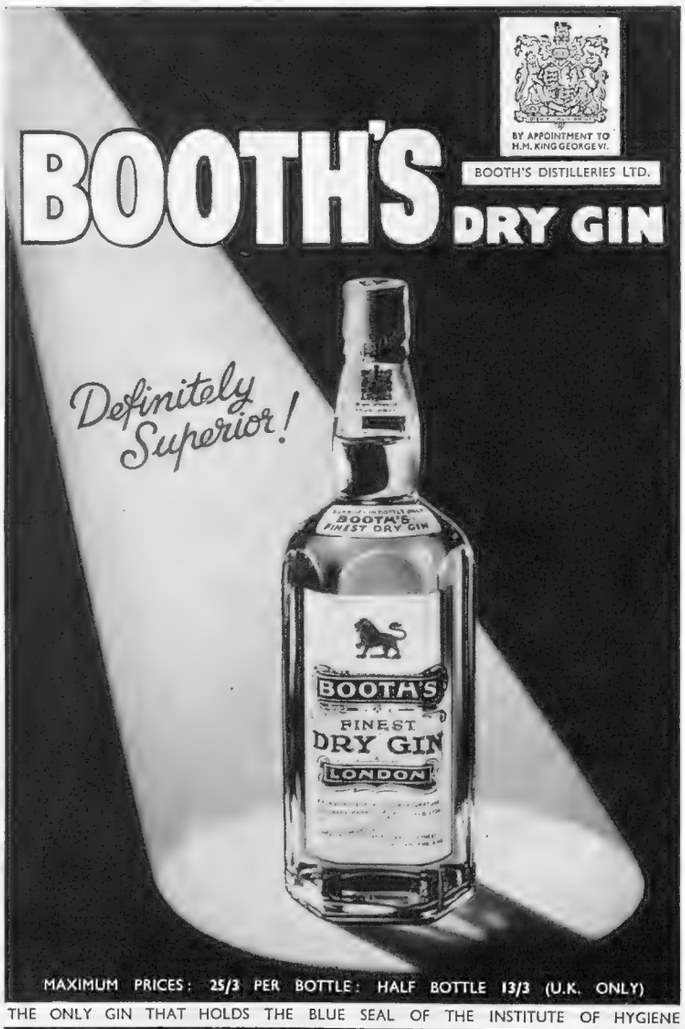

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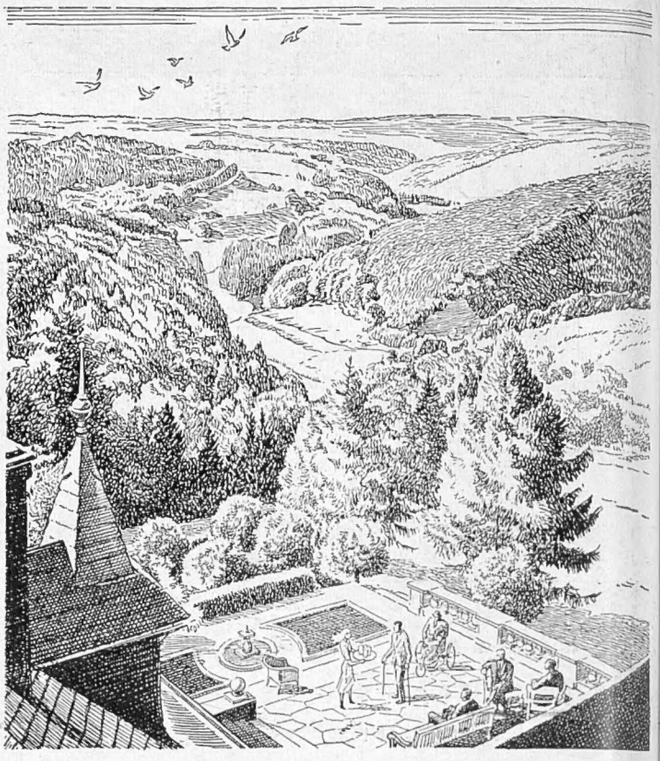

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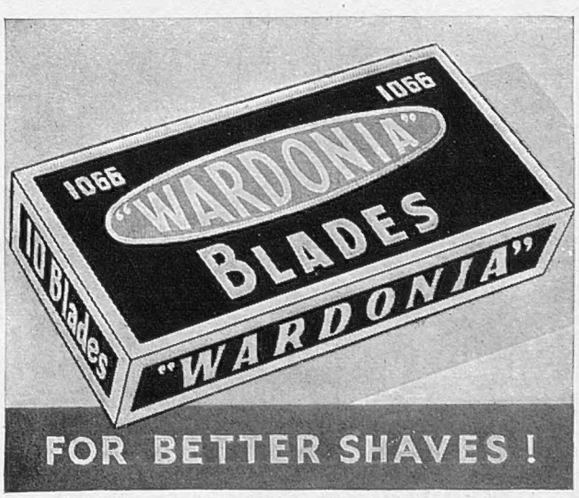

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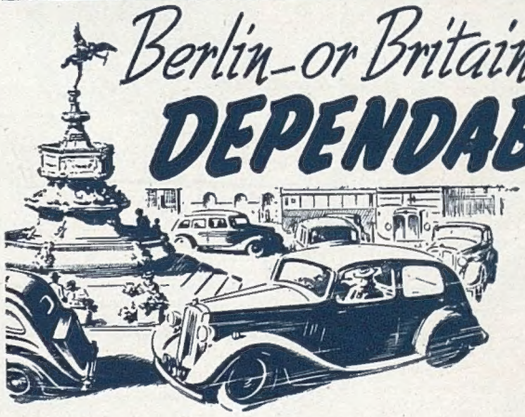

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